INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 199- BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 7 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Aug.	Macedonia ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
1928		
10th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia,
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	18 Aug,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
8th Aug.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
10th „	Verela ..	Busreh via Karachi	
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa	
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa	
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa	
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. **Issued and Subscribed Capital**..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- **Paid up Capital**:—Rs. 31,17,419

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Any Reader of

"The Bombay Chronicle"

Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free

A SPECIMEN COPY OF

The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributionson affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

Capital.—Full of five Articles.

Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.

Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)

☞ A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co, Publishers, Madras.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2 FLATS Airy and a GODOWN in Forbes Street, Opposite Greeves Cotton & Co. Also two furnished bungalows at Gundoli Road, Andheri. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, Champagulli, Mulji Jetha Market.

C R1082

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

R R1085

PRIVATE.

I surrender India's 'pearls' and my title, not my future productions, self and faith. All are safe. DARAB.

P R1092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit, and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1927.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd August, 1928 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. KANJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

30891

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th August, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1324 of 1926.

Re: LALJI GOVINDJI THUCKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Carnac Bunder Road, lately a Speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd October, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

30590

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

Issued at Rs. 94 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1955 and not later than 1960.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

Issued at Rs. 97-8-0 per cent and repayable at par in 1934.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE 7th AUGUST 1928

and may be in cash, treasury bills, or 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 will be accepted as the Equivalent of Cash at their Full Maturity Value and treasury bills at a discount of two per cent per annum.

Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as the total subscriptions to the loan and bonds amount to approximately Rs. 35 crores (nominal) and in any case **Not later than the 18th August, 1928.**

If on the evening of the 7th August 1928, the total of the subscriptions exceeds this limit a partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash.

APPLICATIONS may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Accountants General, Madras and Burma, or any Government Treasury.

Copies of the notification giving full details of the terms will be supplied on application at any of the above mentioned places.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Kanarese with previous knowledge of Municipal works, for the post of Secretary, Byadgi Municipality, on Rs. 70—5—125. Applicants should submit their applications to the undersigned, with testimonials before the 31st August, 1928. Preference will be given to the experienced.

M. C. SHETTAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Byadgi.

Dated 1st August, 1928.

30589

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928. The 31st of July, 1928, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th July, 1928.

30685

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1283 of 1927.

THAKOREDAS PRANJIWANDAS and Ors ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RATILAL TRIBHOWANDAS THACKER and Anr. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1928, the undivided half share of Vrajlal Pranjiwandas in the following immoveable property, situate at Soni Falia, Surat, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 9th day of August 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sonofalia Hanuman's Pole in Surat, District Surat. Sub-District Surat and containing by admeasurement in length 51 feet 10" and in width on the East 22 feet and on the West 20 feet and assessed by the Municipality of Surat under E Tika No. 15 Survey No. 293 and bounded as follows, on or towards the West by the Public Road on or towards the East by the Wada of Pranjiwandas Girdhardas, on or towards the South by the House of Pranjiwanda Girdharlal, on or towards the North by the house of Balubhai Shivlal.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30691

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2214 of 1927.

1. DAMJI KORSE & others..Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. KUVERJI KURPAL and others .....Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baker on MONDAY next the 5th day of December, 1927, at 11-15 O'clock afternoon (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as counsel can be conveniently heard on behalf of the plaintiffs abovenamed for an order that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the assets of the firms mentioned in the plaint including the outstandings the books of account papers and vouchers thereof with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just and that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of in any manner whatsoever the assets and outstandings of the said firm mentioned in the plaint or the books of account papers and vouchers belonging to the said firms and take notice that Mr. N. H. Moos has been on the application of the plaintiffs appointed Interim Receiver of the said firm and that special leave to give this notice for the day and hour appointed has been granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baker in Court on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1927.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1927.

(Sd.) MALVI MODY
RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,

1. KUVERJI KURPAL, for self and as one of the heirs and legal representatives of Kurpal Dungersey.
2. NANJI VELJI KURPAL, for self and as one of the heirs and legal representatives of Kurpal Dungersey.
3. HIRJI DHARSI, for self and the heir and legal representative of Mulji Tejsi.
4. BAI GANGABAI, widow of Virji Monsey.
5. JAKHOO KUVERJI.
6. DANNA KHIARA.
7. PREMJI VERSI.
8. MAGANLAL KARSANJI.
9. PREMJI KARSONJI.
10. JOOSAB ISMAIL.
11. TALAKSI KHIMJI.
12. SHAMJI KHIMJI.

The Defendants abovenamed.

P S.—The above Notice of Motion was brought on for argument before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baker on the 5th day of December, 1927, but as all the defendants were not then served Mr. N. H. Moos was on that day appointed Interim Receiver with liberty to the plaintiffs to bring the above Notice of Motion for argument after giving four days previous notice. Please therefore take notice that the above Notice of Motion will be on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, brought on for argument before the Hon'ble Mr. J. Kenneth Kemp as the Hon'ble Mr. J. Baker is not sitting on the Original side.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) MALVI MODY
RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

30892

Messrs. K. K. & Co.
(East Street, Poona.)
Sole Agents
FOR SALE OF
"Bombay Chronicle"
(Daily and Sunday Edns.)
at
Poona City, Camp and Kirkee.

LIGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 809 of 1926.

VASSONJI KALLIANJI OOKA. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New No. 3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3, 4/7055 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 525-526-527 and 528 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kafkhushru Mancherji Adenwalla, on or towards the West by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the North by the property known as Shashtri hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2), 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4), 3378 (5) and Street Nos. 33-35-35A-35B-35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30608

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHUCKLA STREET KNOWN AS SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Mohomed Ali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land (being of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the 2nd Kumbharwada (otherwise Chuckla) Street, admeasuring about 377 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 575, 1489, New No. 6236, 7247, Old Survey Nos. 967, 970, New Survey Nos. 2182, 2182 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2123, Street Nos. 225, 233 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada (Chuckla) Street, on the North by the house of Jivraj Ruttonsey and on the South by the house of Haji Ibrahim Cadoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of specially made to order English-designed FURNITURE at (Dean Lane) Tamarind Lane, Fort, including chairs, writing tables, teapoys, Almyrahs, Chesterfield and Tapestry-lined drawing room suites, cabinets, craddle, safes, cloth baskets, etc.

GANDHI AND CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT RUSH! HIGH APPRECIATION!

High Class Families have seen this picture on Saturday, Sunday and Monday have given their best opinion.

We again request the citizens of Bombay to see this Grand Classical Picture and that with your family.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Madon's Super-De-Lux Indian Production.

"KRISHNA KANT'S WILL"

Written by BABU BANKINCHANDRA Well-known author of Bengal.

Featuring the well-known Screen darlings

SHRIMATI SITADEVI and Miss. PATIENCE COOPER

Directed by well-known Stage Artist

Mr. AMARATLAL BOSE.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE BY Miss LAILA

TIME :— 5-15, 8 and 10-45— 3 Shows only

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LATEST 1928.

LAUGHTER-PIECE

OF

HAROLD LLOYD

THE KID BROTHER

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE.

A Picture for ALL THE KIDS—Father, Mother, Grandmother and Grandpop, the Hired Help, the Cousins, Uncles and Aunts—Everybody!

YOU'LL FIND IN THIS.

All the Breathless Thrills of —"SAFETY LAST."

All the Heart Appeal of —"GRANDMA'S BOY."

All the Glorious Fun of —"THE FRESHMAN."

All the Super Gage of —"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE."

YOU'LL LAUGH LONG AND LOUDLY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

DANCE MADNESS

FEATURING:

CLAIRE WINDSOR AND CONRAD NAGEL

See the effect of a Dance-Mad World on the life of a young Married Couple on their Honey-moon in this thrilling comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION

BEATRICE CENCI

featuring an all Star Italian Cast including

MARIA JACOBINI

All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvellously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE

With the two most perfect Lovers

RONALD COLMAN AND VILMA BANKY

Your eyes have never beheld such romance, love-making beauty, power and thrill.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF.

Guaranteed Remedies

(Government Registered.)

Best preventives and Curatives by Dr. R. Sen-Gupta, M.D., (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy:—(1) Birth-Controller for Controlling Births; (2) Health-Regulator for Nervous Debility and allied diseases; (3) Blood-Purifier for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc., (4) Hydrocele, Hammer for Hydrocele. No operation is needed; (5) Female-Friend for Female-diseases; (6) Asthma-Enemy for Asthma; (7) Piles-cure for Piles (8) Safe-Delivery for Delivery cases; (9) Diabetes-cure for Diabetes; (10) Kala-Azar-Enemy for Kala-Azar; (11) Dyspepsia-cure for Dyspepsia; (12) Leprosy-cure for Leprosy. Phial One Rupee only. Prescription and Medicines are sent to Mofussil patients, etc. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO.: Sole-Agents:—Friends' Homoeo. Home, 65-1, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

INTEREST IN BARDOLI MOVEMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 16.

The topic of discussion in the Indian circles of South Africa is the inquitous 'condonation' scheme offered by the Government of South Africa and accepted by the Agent-General in the Union. India has very little knowledge about this affair which has been the cause of deep perturbation in the community at present. There is a number of Indians in all the three provinces of South Africa except Free State who, through lack of means of earning in the motherland, availed of opportunities nearly 15 years ago to enter the Union. They received their status of domicile and were domiciled in the country. Years passed. There were several cases before the courts which for the most part held that "A certificate once granted, cannot be cancelled. This decision was taxing the patience of the Union Government whose policy has always been to reduce the Indian population. Mr. Duncan, the Minister of Interior, in the Smuts Cabinet, introduced a clause in his Class Areas Bill to cancel such certificates and deport the Indians concerned. Dr. Malan, his successor, kept the clause intact in his new bill. The Round Table Conference followed, but the delegation from India neglected the issue and the situation grew worse on the passage of Immigration and Indian Relief Act (1927). Fortunately, the Rev. C. F. Andrews was here and his persuasive tact obtained from the Minister, the promise for the general condonation of the people concerned, provided the Indian Congress accepts the agreement and guarantees, the Government not to encourage illicit entry. At the time Mr. G. S. Bajpai also declared in the House of Assembly that the illicit entrants in the Union have been condoned. The South African Indian Congress accepted the guarantee and agreed to the settlement inspite of the fact that the Government was no less responsible for the illicit entry than the individual Indians.

ONEROUS AND HUMILIATING TERMS.

But as soon as Mr. Andrews' back was turned, the Government changed its mind, overwhelmed the moderate entreaties of the Agent-General (Mr. Sastri) and offered the individual condonation scheme with humiliating and fatal conditions, which are as follows:—

1. This condonation is valid 'until it is cancelled by the Minister.'

2. The condonee shall not be permitted to introduce his wife and children hereafter.

3. If the permit for the condonation is cancelled, he can and shall be dealt with by clause 5 of Act 37 of 1927 which empowers the Minister to deport the illegal entrants.

The community is in ferment throughout South Africa at the Union's 'Mayo' policy of mortification. A torrent of abuse is being poured on Mr. Sastri, and the charge of betrayal has been laid at the doors of the South African Indian Congress for accepting such a scheme which clearly aims to deport the holders of condonation at not very distant date at the fancy of the Minister.

Naturally the outburst of vehement protest has followed and the Indians in the Cape and Natal have passed the resolution to reject the condonation scheme. It appears that Transvaal will also follow suit. Meanwhile, Mr. Sastri has urged for the acceptance of the scheme and his diplomacy has succeeded in obtaining the support from the officials of the South African Indian Congress.

Gurthermore, the Appellate Court has held in the case, immigration officer vs. Daya Parshottam, that the clause 5 which affects the illegal entrants is retrospective, thus endangering the status of those illegal entrants who do not accept the scheme.

It is not necessary to point out now that the Union Government is not inclined to act according to the letter and spirit of the Capetown Settlemen, less to speak of justice. The confidence in the Government has been lost and the talk of the change of heart which was made so vociferously by Mr. Sastri and has admirers has also become the event of the past. The community is leaderless and Mr. Sastri has been found wanting in his courageous stand against the Government.

MISLEADNG NEWS ABOUT BARDOLI.

Times after times have proved that the news agencies take great precaution in supplying news from India to the outside world. Hardly a line is sent abroad of the activities of the freedom movement. The reports of the momentous conferences, like the All-Parties' Conference and the Punjab, Maharashtra and Bengal Conferences appear useless in the eyes of the news agencies while trifling news of train accidents and small Hindu-Muslim scuffle and uninteresting court cases are continually sent abroad. Here is the latest piece of news supplie dby Reuter:

Bombay, 3rd July. "A situation unique in the annals of the British administration in India is reported in a message from Bardoli, one of the richest districts in the Bombay Presidency, which appears in the "Times of India". The "No Tax" campaign has completely paralised the Government machinery, and the result is that nobody will even stir from their homes without the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the campaign, and the subordinate Government officials themselves are practically dependent on the goodwill of these leaders for supplies conveyances, etc. Vallabhbhai Patel controls the campaign, which is backed not only by local wealth, but also by a monthly "dole" of five lakhs of rupees from fellow villagers who are now settled in South Africa.—Reuter."

There has been not a word about the origin of the movement which is due to the increase of land assessment. The outside world is being kept in the dark of the truth of the affair by declaring it "a no tax campaign" while there appears not a word of the Bombay Government's harshness and the Pathan outrage which had it occurred in England, would have been broadcast throughout the length and the breadth of the world. Again the story of five lakhs "dole" every month from the fellow-villagers settled in South Africa is distributed while the fact is that the insignificant sum of £150 has been sent by them. This sort of news despatched to a country where prejudice against Indians is rampant is as dangerous as it is mischievous. It conveys a very wrong impression of the incomes of these Bardoli villagers among the minds of the European public.

DOES THE BOYCOTT STIFFEN?

The Indians overseas have been watching the developments in India about boycott of the Simon Show with great interest and their hearts fill with delight when they read of the stiffening of the boycott. The greatest piece of good news was the joyful news of the courageous stand taken by the Indian Delegation at the Commonwealth Labour Conference in London. This joy turned into a sense of disappointment at the news of the co-operation of the Bengal Legislature through a resolution to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. What grieved us most was the fact that our Muslim Members in the Legislature sided with Government. We know that the British intrigues are at work, but it behoves each member, either Hindu or Muslim, Parsi or Sikh or Christian not to fall into the governmental diplomatic trap. Everyone must express his or her heartfelt resentment against the "all white" Commission by a thorough boycott. The fate of India largely depends on the success of otherwise of the boycott, which movement is being watched with great interest by the outside world. India's self-respect demands the complete unity for the boycott of the Commission and the frank refusal to obey the British dictation for the constitution of India. The boycott movement has enhanced India's prestige in the eyes of the world and it is upto India to maintain it.

MAYOR'S CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

ABOUT I LAKH CHILDREN FED

The following is the report for the second week ending August 5:—

The Committee continued to give relief to the Children at the five old centres and also at the sixth centre at Madanpura (Near Khatav Makanji Mill) which has been started on 30th July 1928.

The total number of children fed at these centres for second week ending 5th August 1928, is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala	...	7,224
Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) E. Ward	...	8,848
Chinchpokli Plague Camp	...	12,780
Parel, Vaccination Depot	...	6,506
Worli, D. D. Chawl No. 43	...	14,886
Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill)	...	7,985
Total for the 2nd week	...	57,679

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Fund upto 5th instant is 98,890.

THE HOUR OF TESTING AT HAND

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS AND THE LEAGUE

'REPEL DASTARDLY FASCI ATTACKST

LONDON, August 5.

Brussels.—Sixhundred delegates representing 32 countries paraded the streets on the occasion of the opening of Labour Socialist International Congress. The presidential address of Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the hour of testing was at hand, for the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations must agree on definite action or expose to the world the plain fact that they had no serious intentions in the promises regarding disarmament and war. Mr. Henderson urged the Assembly to "repel the dastardly attack of the Fascist Government on the economic work".

M. Vandervelde declared that the International ought now to pay attention to the colonies in Asia and Africa "where European capitalists were exploiting that aboriginal proletariats".—Reuter.

AMERICA LEADS IN OLYMPAID

CANADIAN WOMEN'S SPLENDID BATON PASSING

LONDON, August 5.

In the men's 400 metres relay race the Americans saved many yards by excellent passing of baton. They kept just ahead the whole way, but in fourth relay, the German made a great effort and nearly caught up the American in home straight. The latter's victory was very narrow. Britain got away badly but beat France for the third place by inches. Canada cropped baton and therefore did not finish.

In women's 400 metres relay, the Canadians owed their victory to the spendid baton passing. They led from start to finish.

In sixteenhundred metres relay race Britain was fifth due to ad change over.

UNOFFICIAL RANKING.

Final points in unofficial ranking to evening of August 5 are:—United States 173, Finland 102, Britain 46, Sweden 44, Germany 44, Canada 38, France 27, Japan 19, South Afrila 14, Ireland 10, Norway 7, Hungary 5, Haiti five, Chile five, Italy 4, Phillipines 3, Switzerland three and Holland one.

Following is unofficial ranking in womens events:—Canada 34 points America 28, Germany 23, Poland 10, Sweden 8, Holland 7, Japan five, France 3, Austria one and Italy one.

In Final of Epee Italy obtained three victories and sustained no defeat, France two victories and one defeat, Portugal one victory and two defeats and Belgium three defeats.—Reuter's Special.

M. VENIZELOS' CLIMB DOWN

CONSENTS TO PAY RANSOM

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Athens.—A message from Janina says that M. Venizelos in accordance with the demand of the Parliamentary candidates is reported to have consented to pay ransom for the release of Melas and Miltonas.—Reuter.

THE NETTUNO CONVENTIONS

LONDON, August 5.

Belgrade.—The Parliamentary Commission appointed to consider the Nettuno Conventions adopted them by 16 votes to 1.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN NORTH EAST INDIA

POONA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon has been vigorous in northeast India, and heavy rain has again fallen in the submontane districts of Assam and Bengal. The Arabian Sea current has extended in the South of Peninsula but the break in the rains continues in northwest India and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Konkan, Madras Deccan, and local in upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces East Punjab Kuman Hills Mysore Malabar Madras Coast coast north.

A few falls occurred in the United Provinces east Central Provinces west, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad south.

The Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one and half inches. Mergui one, Amherst three Quarters, Myitkyina two Dhubri five, Dibrugarh four, Jalpaiguri Cherrapunji three, Balasore two, Cox Bazaar one and half, Berhampore Darjeeling one, Mymensingh Cuttack Purnea half, Gorakhpur Jagdalpur one and half, Chakrai Dalhousie Jubbulpore quarter, Mangalore three, Karwar, Mercara one, Nellore three quarters, Mysore Coorgor half, Trichinopoly Bellary Kurnool Calingapatam quarter.

Forecast: Increase in Burma.—A. P.

PEASANT REVOLT IN TIBET

ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT'S ANXIETY.

WILL THEY TAKE BRITISH OR CHINESE HELP?

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Peasant war is raging fiercely in the Po district of Tibet. Government troops have been successful in throughly subjugating peasants in the upper part of the country called Po To, but in the lower part called Po Me the peasants are still strongly resisting the ever increasing Lhassa Troops, says the "Englishman's" correspondent at Darjeeling.

It is believed in Lhasa, he adds, that if the rebels are too hard pressed they may appeal to the British for mediation as they are the nearest neighbours in whom they have confidence and who have influence with the Tibetan Government. Should the British Government refuse to mediate the "rebels" may approach the Chinese, who are at a distance of twenty day's journey from Po. Some think that the rebels may retire gradually towards the Indian frontier where they will be forced to sue for peace.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

Meanwhile they may determine to carry on guerilla warfare in the primaeval jungles which the Government troops are finding hard to penetrate. The Tibetan Government will probably be ultimately victorious as they are better equipped with arms and funds and have fresh troops at their disposal. If the British decide to use their influence to effect a settlement all will be well within the next few months. If they refuse to interfere on the ground that the matter appertains to the internal administration, it is probable that the Chinese may willingly take a hand in the matter. The Po rebels are determined not to surrender to Government without first safeguarding their interests by settling satisfactory terms.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S TRIBUTE TO SYED AMEER ALI

CALCUTTA, Aug 6.

"His career is a shining example of what a person of sterling character great ability industry and merit and of absolute honesty and integrity may achieve", said the Advocate General in reference to the late Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali when tributes were paid to his memory at the High Court. The Advocate General said Mr. Ameer Ali joined the Calcutta Bar in 1873. After filling various positions in public life he rose to be member of the Bengal and Imperial legislative Councils, a judge of the High Court and the first Indian member of the Judicial committee of the Privy Council. He was the author of many classical works and was deeply versed in Islamic history and laws. He had an abiding and never-failing faith in the uplift of his country.

SCHOLARLY AND LEARNED JUDGE.

The Chief Justice replying said that Ameer Ali was a scholarly and learned judge whose long career in this country and in the Privy Council had been of outstanding service to his country and to the Empire. To a wide and practical knowledge of the many sided laws of India he added a profound and special knowledge of Islamic law being regarded as an authority on a subject at once so difficultt to master and so closely touching the lives and sentiments of a vast country.—A. P.

Ahmedabad August. 6.—The sessions Judge sentenced to-day Suleman Ibrahim, Editor of "Aftabe Islam" to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 (or in default 3 months further imprisonment) under sections 292 and 295, in respect of charges of publication of obscene writing and wounding the religious feelings of the Hindus.—A. P.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT TIRUPATHI

MADRAS, Aug 6.

It is reported that cholera is raging in epidemic at the pilgrim centre of Tirupathi and that pilgrims are warned of the risk of infection there.—A. P.

Puducotta, Aug 6.—A. S. Nagarathnam Iyer Editor of "Desa Ooliyan" a labour organ has been expelled from the State under a proclamation issued by the Regent Saheb for an offence connected with the publication of an article in the paper which was described as likely to excite disaffection among the people of the State towards the paramount power.—A. P.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic Games, the following were results in final of fifteen hundred metres men's free style swimming:—

Arne Borg (Sweden	... 1
Charlton (Austral'a)	... 2
Crabbe (America)	... 3

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT —SHORT COVERING—PRICES IMPROVED 20 POINTS—SOME HEDGE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION—RELAPSE OF 15 POINTS—FUTURES 8 TO 21 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Aug. 4.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved 20 points on short covering as a result of reports of unfavourable weather. At this level there was some hedge selling which in conjunction with scattered liquidation depressed prices by 15 points. During the last half an hour the market ruled steady, but closed irregular January being 8 points higher and May 21 points higher. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 9.95 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Dewkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Private estimates this week 15 to 15-1/4 encouraging fear of Government report even larger. Sentiment generally bearish. Market technically short and would respond quickly to bullish Government report or increasing weevil damage. Difficult express any opinion until after report.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from New York friends:—

Think Bureau fully discounted. Advise purchases.

October highest 19.77, lowest 19.64.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest 19.60 (10.09 a.m.), lowest 19.45 (11.24 a.m.).

Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Oklahoma and West Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Reuter:—"Market steady, favourable crop condition being offset by less favourable weather had covering by shorts."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Some rains where not needed."

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 136,000 bales."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, August 6.	
F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 4-8-28	101000	41000
,, Yesterday do	5000	8000
Exports to date do	23000	69000
Stock at Ports 3-8-28	545000	894000
,, Interior Towns do	302000	379000
,, Liverpool 3-8-28	763000	1174000
Visible Supply 3-8-28	2174000	3276000
Quantity in Sight do	13000	94000

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

The Liverpool cotton market was closed to day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

4-45 P.M.:—

"New York cable think 15 millions estimate discounted."

From Dallas, Texas:—Dated 4th inst: "Boll-weevil damage thus far small but critical period ahead. Reported Government will base estimate on farmers' returns and not on pars as heretofore. Report may be bullish surprise. South hedging present receipts which relatively small, also selling against new crop."

BOMBAY.

LIQUIDATION FOLLOWING BY COVERING—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 379-8 for Broach A-M delivery, but declined owing to reports that none of the mill was working as expected. At the level there was some covering on private reports of unfavourable weather and prices improved to Rs. 379. Rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J-A 351.
Broach A-M 378-4.
Oomra D-J 344.
Bengal D-J 305.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 6.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady and with a small turnover rates at 63-0 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	351
Broach A/M.	377/8
Oomra D/J.	344
Bengal	306

TENDERS.

Bombay, August 6.

	To-day	Total
Broach FG. MG.	100	9,800

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 6.

August	232.20—0.80
November	233.80—1.50
February	233.30—1.00

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August, 6.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	.....	
Bengal Fine	290		285
Bengal FG.	275		270
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295		285
Sindh-Punjab FG.	275		270
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	340		330
Nagpur Fine	340		335
Yeotmal Fine	335		325
Arvi Fine	335		325
Amraoti Fine	325		300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320		295
Mulkapur Fine	310		285
Khandesh Fine	295		275/80
Muthia Fine	.....		.....
Muthia FG.	245		235
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	315		275
Purna FG. GS.	295		275
Parbhani/Saiju FG. GS.	.....		290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310		285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300/5		.....
Surat Fine	.....		.....
Broach Fine	355		.....
Broach FG.	...		...
Westerns MG. J	335		.....
Cambodia	405		.....
Miraj/Sangli	345		.....
Compta Good	350/55		.....
Dholera	.....		.....
Kadi/Viramgam	...		.....

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August, 6.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales 4-8-28

		This year	Last year
Khandesh	10	306.588	314,531
Central India		298,585	311,397
Barsi and Nagar	37	319,063	203,664
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68	118,409	69,108
Berar	139	728,317	574,182
Central Provinces	272	308,169	280,175
Total Oomra	526	2,079081	1,703,257
Dholera	1,160	382,506	211,778
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,496
Rajputana		53,424	61,744
Sindh-Punjab		137,383	117,866
Broach		269,198	239,914
Coompta & Dharwar	101	143,237	136,849
Westerns-Northerns		83,388	71,834
Coconada		7	407
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,116	42,341
Persian	209	5,561	4,782
American		102,830	364,518
Egyptian & African		77,562	86,551
Comipla, Burma and other sorts		275	678
Total	1,996	3,406,025	3,101,015

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales 4-8-28

		This year	Last year
Europe	502	770,963	389,162
Japan & China	1,598	1,303,919	1,507,888
Coast Ports	100	27,141	24,891
Up-country by Rail		103,956	163,422
Afloat in harbour for Eprope, China and Japan		17,877	26,417
Total	2,200	2,223,856	2,111,800

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 6.

100 Japan T & Co C P No. 1 347
200 Japan T & Co Sailu 286
200 Do. Harda 325/327
100 Do. Pafej 353
100 Toyomankwa Muthia 282
100 G V Lanke & Co. Sanavad 285
100 Volkart Bros. Malkapur 285
100 Do. C P No. 1 346
100 N Fatehalli Nimarkhedi 285
100 Do. Kalajin 335
200 Forbes & Co. Bengal 285
100 Vardhman Bros. Hansii 260
100 Do. Shegaon 307
100 L R Vashanjee Jambusar 365

ROOM RATE

Bombay, August 6.

Bengal 306 D/J
Broach 378 A/M.
Broach 352 J/A.
Oomra 346 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	301	294	287	279
S P	299	292	285	277
Rajputana	301	294	287	279
Broach	375	370	360	353
S D	379	365	358	351
P A	383	378	371	363
K V	366	361	356	349
Dhojera	363	358	353	346
Kalajin	361	358	353	346
Cutch		366	361	354
Surat	426	421	416	411
Rajpipla	422	417	412	407
Navsari	446	441	436	431
Oomra No 3	353	346	339	329
C P No. 1	375	368	361	351
C P No. 2	364	357	350	340
Khandesh				
Muthia				
Southern	361	356	349	342
Comptah		376	366	356

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

S.S. Jehangir, Captain Constantine from Jeddah.
S.S. Masimpur, Captain Taylor from Rangoon.
S.S. Intaba, Captain Mondeez, from Calcutta.
S.S. Wartenfels, Captain Schiner, from Hamburg.
S.S. Hatrana, Captain Macdon, from London
S.S. Incoda, Captain Smith, from Java.
S.S. Arva Maru, Captain Kotoru, from Kobe.
S.S. Genoa, Captain Bomgamino, from Genoa.
S.S. Mussidia, Captain Mathews, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

S.S. Nirpura, Captain Warrington, for Colombo (for order).
S.S. Vav, Captain Neilson, for Singapore.
S.S. Jehangir, Captain Constantine, for Jeddah via Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Steamer Genova for Genoa.
Steamer Masimpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalaturang for Rangoon.
Steamer Arva Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sutton Hall for Hull.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.

GROW OLD EFFICIENTLY

DANGERS OF RETIRING

The danger that may attend too early or too sudden retirement from the occupations of a busy professional or commercial career, and which have been in one way exemplified in the tragic death of Sir James Charles, the famous Cunard commander, are fully recognised by experienced medical men.

Many a man who has spent the greater part of his life in a strenuous and successful career naturally looks forward to peaceful closing years that can be occupied with what are commonly regarded as the pursuits of his well-earned leisure.

He reflects too little, perhaps, upon the fact that his physical and mental system constitute a delicately balanced machine, all the more complex since its parts have been "run in" by so many years of toilsome use that it is extremely difficult for it to make new adjustments, adopt new ways of working or moving, or new methods of seeking the satisfaction it needs.

Once the wheels are stopped from responding to their ordinary stimulus, the cogs are apt to become clogged, material collects at the joints and interferes with the free working of the machine.

The common experience of a medical man is to find that when his patient suddenly starts to use a different part of the machine from that which he has been accustomed to use for the greater part of his life, it is inevitably to the detriment of the older used parts, and accompanied by the over-strain of those newly used.

When a man retires and says to himself: "Now I will devote myself to golf", after having been comparatively inactive hitherto, he is making two vital changes in his way of living. He is stopping the parts of his engine that have been working hard for a great many years, and he is attempting to energise and over-work parts that are rusty or inefficient.

The sensible course for every man approaching the so-called retiring age is to ease off gently, to grow old efficiently as well as gracefully, and to stop looking at life as being divided into hard-and-fast periods. Let him gradually reduce his working day and his responsibilities as he feels the pressure of the growing years, but always look upon himself as the same human unit throughout life, and take care to maintain those mental and physical interests which have proved suitable to his development and his temperament. He will thus escape the dangers of too sudden retirement and go on growing to the end.

"UNFIT TO REMAIN IN LEGAL PROFESSION"

LAWYERS DEBARRED FROM PRACTISING

ALLAHABAD, Aug 6.

The Allahabad High Court to-day struck off the rolls of legal practitioners the names of Lal Bahadur and Tarachand who were practising at Badaun. They were convicted and sentenced for criminal conspiracy forgery and using a forged document in a civil proceeding The Acting Chief Justice characterised their crimes as involving the worst degree of moral turpitude and rendered them unfit to remain in the legal profession.—A. P.

Benares, August 6.—Two boats collided on the river Ganges between Lalteghat and Mirghat. One man was drowned as a result of one of the boats sinking but all the others in the boat were saved.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-3/4.
Banks selling T T 277.
Banks buying T T 276.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1/2.
Banks buying 60 Days 122-1/2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 138-1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 181.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85-7/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-1/8 6th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-5/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11-1/2 4th inst.; £4.4.11-1/2 3rd inst
Silver London Ready 27-1/16 4th inst.; 27-1/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/16 4th inst.; 27-1/8 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 4th inst.; 59-1/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-9/32 per cent. 4th inst.; 4-1/4 per cent. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent. 4th inst.; 4-1/2 per cent. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 6.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Dogra Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Hatharana Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Queda Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
,, August Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
,, September Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan-March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 6.

	cwts.
Wheat	1 783
Linseed	3,196
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	125
Gingellyseeds	339
Groundnuts	5,647
Cottonseed	1,777
Rice	8,177
Myrabollams	2,766
Cottonseed	1,777
Mowraseed	155
Gram	286
Joowar	1,911
Barley	50
Bajree	1,402
Coal	332 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Aug. 4.

Wheat Ready 4-8, 4-14.
Wheat Assuj 4-10-6.
Gram Ready 4, 4-2.
Gram Bhadon 4-1-3.
Gram Assuj 4-2-6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7-8.
Barley Ready 3-2.
Barley Assuj 3-4.
Cotton Seeds Maghu 3-6.

MARKET QUOTATIONS OF TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Castorseeds:—Delivery September Opening Rs. 49-4. Highest Rs. 49-15. Lowest Rs. 49-3, Closing Rs. 49-14, Delivery May Opening Rs. 48-10, Highest Rs. 49-8-6, Lowest Rs. 48-8, Closing Rs. 49-3.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-9-6, Closing Rs. 4-10.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery February Opening Rs. 56-9, Highest Rs. 56-12, Lowest Rs. 56-5, Closing Rs. 56-9-6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER DECLINE IN MILL SHARES

CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED

Bombay, August 6.

All hopes of opening of some of the Mills to-day were frustated as a result of which Cotton Mill shares opened quiet and declined further on freer selling by bear operators. There was little covering which resulted in a small rally but the continued selling pressure again depressed prices which closed at a decline of Rs. 5 to 10/- Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 863/12 and after declining to 857/8 rallied to Rs. 866/-. The close was easy at Rs. 855/ Fazal opened at Rs. 843/12 registered a sharp decline of Rs. 5. There was some covering at this level which resulted in a rally to Rs. 844/6 but the close was quiet at Rs. 840/-. Pearls opened at Rs. 547/8, but after declining to Rs. 542/8 improved to Rs. 547/8 but again eased off and closed at Rs. 542/8 Century opened at Rs. 388/12 and after declining to Rs. 381/4 recovered to Rs. 385/ on short covering. The close was easy at Rs. 380/ on continued selling pressure. Nagpur closed at Rs. 496/4, Swadesh at Rs. 466/4 and Simplex after declining to Rs. 112/8 closed at Rs. 116/8. This weakness had a sympathetic effect on some of the miscellaneous shares, Tata Iron Defd. opened at Rs. 267/8 and after declining to Rs. 258/2 improved to Rs. 263/12. The close was quiet at Rs. 261/14. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 74/ and after nervous fluctuations closed at Rs. 73/8. India Cement closed quiet at Rs. 352/8. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 1063/8.

The market will remain closed Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. for Settlement purposes.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, August 6.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	855 0 0
200	Fazulbhoy	840 0 0
250	Century	380 0 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	150 0 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D Sassoon	0 12 0
100	Elphinstone	14 0 0
50	Finlay	122 8 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	230 0 0
25	Central India	453 4 0
100	Indore Malwa	383 12 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	20 0 0
100	Khatau	95 0 0
100	Kohinoor	222 8 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1725 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	67 8 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1720 0 0
200	New Great	245 0 0
100	New City	115 0 0
200	Readymoney	542 8 0
250	Simplex	116 4 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	122 8 0
250	Swadeshi	466 4 0
500	Tata Mill	53 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2700 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	93 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	930 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Can. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	695 0 0
100	Alcock	351 4 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	782 8 0
125	B. Burma, No. 1 x.d.	285 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	282 8 0
50	Bombay Telephone D.X.	52 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 2 0
100	Indian Cement	352 8 0
100	United Cement	100 8 0
10	Central India Mining	12 12 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	258 12 0
100	Katni Deferred	927 8 0
25	New India Insur.	20 5 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 14 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	85 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	28 0 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 7 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	261 14 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	261 14 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	91 8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1063 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	520 0 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	73 8 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates.—16 Aug. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6/6.
1945/55 Rs. 105/14/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 Months discounts 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, August 6.

London Ready 27/ 1
London Forward 27/1
America Cent 59/
China G. Closing to-day.
Ready 61/14
1 Swan Opening 61/11, Highest 61/12, Lowest 61/11, Now 61/12.
2 Sawan Opening 61/12, Highest 61/13, Lowest 61/11, Now 61/12.
Tejimundi /13/...
Bhadon Opening 61/12, Highest 61/13, Lowest 61/12, Now 61/13.
Tejimundi 1/3.
Ready 21/7/3.
Sawan 21/7/9.
Bhadon 21/8
National City 21/-.
N. Manordass 21/8/06
N Motilal 21/7/3.

Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought, very little business doing.

Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

279, Hornby Road, (Opp. Whiteaway) & 361, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

MILLS OPEN UNDER POLICE "BANDOBUST"

BUT STRIKERS REFUSE TO WALK IN SPIDER'S PARLOUR

MOUNTED SOWARS PATROL MILL AREA

The efforts of the mill-owners to open a group of mills on Monday failed miserably. Admittedly though the strikers are starving they prefer to starve and die a heroic death rather than submit to the terms of the mill-owners, viz., the Standardisation Scheme, which, they state, makes their economic condition worse. The police had made 'pucca bundobast' and almost all the police officers—Indian and European—were posted on special duty in the mill area. At each point of mill area, viz., Lal Baug, Poibowdy and Kalachowki, mounted police were posted while at each mill a large posse of armed police was stationed to maintain law and order. The Commissioner of Police, four Deputy Commissioners, Superintendent Spiers, Inspectors Gole, Dere, Patwardhar, and a large number of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors patrolled the area from 4 a.m.

STRIKERS' FIRM.

While the police had made their own arrangement, the strike leaders did not lag a whit behind and Messrs. Munawar, Nimbkar, Parulkar, Dange, Mirajkar, Alwe, Ghate and others picketed the mills who were also assisted by the usual quota of pickets. At the stroke of seven in the morning the siren calls went forth from the mills inviting the workers to get in, but there was absolutely no response and after ten minutes the mill gates were closed. The following group of mills had a deplorable set-back on the very first day of experiment:—

(1) New Great Eastern, (2) Manchester, (3) New City of Bombay, (4) E. D. Sassoon, (5) Rachel Sassoon, (6) Bombay Cotton, (7) Alexandra, (8) New Kaiser-i-Hind, (9) Sassoon Spg. and Wvg. Co., (10) Sassoon Alliance and (11) Atlas Mills.

HELP FROM ENGLISH COMRADES

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P., has cabled £650 (Rs. 8,600) to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., in aid of the Bombay mill-workers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—G. I. P. Ry. v. Police Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Ry. men's mass meeting, Matunga Workshop, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Ulsters v. Colaba United Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10.

Harwood League—Colaba United v. Police Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Attached v. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Rauenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 5th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of the 2nd instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 4th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. on the 5th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

BARDOLI PEOPLE & BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bardoli Satyagraha Sahayak Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m., at Marwari Vidyalaya. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside; Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Khadilkar, Maulana Shankatalli, B. G. Kher, Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Umedram Pathak and others will address the meeting.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday), at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

THE SAMAJ-SAMATA-SANGH.

Under the auspices of the above Sangh a public meeting will be held at King George English High School—Pinto Villa—Dadar, at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), to congratulate Shet Jamanalalji Bajaj for opening the temple of Laxminarayan at Wardha to the "untouchables" and also Mr. R. B. Tilak, the son of late Lokmanya Tilak, for throwing open his own Gaikwadwada Ganpati for worship to all Hindus including the "untouchable". There will be a resolution to protest against the refusal by Dr. M. C. Javale president of the Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav. Messrs. G. N. Sahashrabuddhe, K. S. Thackray, P. R. Lele, B. V. Varerker and others will speak.

GOWD SARASWAT FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Committee of Management has selected this year the following two scholars for higher studies abroad:—

(1) Mr. B. B. Munikur, M.A., of the Cotton Research Laboratory, Dharwar, for higher studies in Botany at Iowa (U. S. A.).

(2) Mr. D. P. Ubhaykar, B.A., of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, for higher studies in Economics at the University of London and for appearing for the I.C.S. examination in England.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 79. The total mortality this day last year was 86.

SEQUEL TO ATTACHMENT OF HORSES

CHARGE AGAINST BARDOLI RESIDENT

ALLEGED MAKING OF FALSE STATEMENT

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard an application to admit an appeal against the order of the Special Mahalkari of Valod, in Bardoli Taluka, to prosecute one Gandabhai Khumchand for making false statements on oath.

The petitioner Gandabhai who is a resident of Bajipura village in Bardoli Taluka of Surat District owned two horses. On the 11th May last, Mr. Harmukh Motishanker Dave, the Special Mahalkari of Valod, went to Bajipura with a party of armed constables and Pathans, and seeing the petitioner's two horses being led to water, attached the animals for recovery of the assessment due from the petitioner's uncle, Virchand Chenaji. A short time later, the petitioner arrived, and in reply to an enquiry by the Mamlatdar informed him that the attached horses belonged to him, and not to his uncle, the defaulter. The Mamlatdar then administered an oath to the petitioner and took down his statement. The horses were taken away by the Mamlatdar.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE STATEMENT.

On 16th May 1928, a notice was served on the petitioner, under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon him to appear before the Mahalkari to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for having made a false statement on oath. As the petitioner was sick, he wrote to the Mahalkari to say that he was unable to attend on the fixed day, and that he had not committed the offence. The Mahalkari, however, passed an order, in the petitioner's absence, for his prosecution before the Resident Magistrate, Bardoli for having made a false statement on oath.

The petitioner's appeal to Mr. I. J. Almoula, District Deputy Collector, having been dismissed, he applied to the High Court in revision.

Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner.

Their Lordships admitted the application.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA MEETING

The eighth legal general meeting of the shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India which was wrongly announced in the Monday issue of the "Chronicle" as taking place on Monday, the 6th instant does not take place till the 27th instant.

AHMEDABAD EDITOR GETS THREE MONTHS' JAIL

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 6.

In the prosecution launched against Mr. Suleman Ibrahim, the editor printer and publisher of "Aptab-E-Islam," a local weekly Muslim paper under sec. 292-295 A.I.P.C.

Mr. Lokur, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, sentenced the accused to three months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine and in default three months more for printing a matter regarding "Shiv Ling."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	1948
To-day's Opening Rate	19.44
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.21
Difference	—.27
Broach Expectation	371 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 6.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

London. Aug. 6.

The London market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 6.
1st Settlement	61 11 0
2nd Settlement	61 12 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1928.

The great idea about the Bardoli episode now is that bygones should be bygones and that with the announcement of peace petty skirmishing and sniping should cease.

• • • •

That is fair. And I am sure every responsible Indian journal and every Indian leader of public opinion will respect this healthy understanding.

• • • •

But it is doubtful whether the Anglo-Indian scribes, with the rare and honourable exception of the "Pioneer", will be inclined to fall in with this view. The special correspondent at Surat of the "Times of India" announcing by telephone to his paper the nearly complete peace manoeuvres at the early hour of six on Monday indulges in a vituperation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel which indicates that the old sores are still to be kept open.

• • • •

And yet at the early hour of six in the morning the brain should be unclouded and serene. But, of course, I forget. How can those who are accustomed to regard Indians as an inferior race, incapable of anything but paying, paying, paying taxes to "statutory" authority, stomach an Indian victory gained by means novel to Western eyes?

• • • •

The Cinema Committee is satisfied that the Censor "has entirely prevented and will prevent the public exhibition of obscene films". The Committee cannot be accused of Puritanism and the Cinema itself has probably made public taste more "realistic". At the present rate of change there may be no room for a Censor at all five years hence.

• • • •

"It is not the function of censorship," the Committee adds, "to deal with private exhibitions". What was the occasion for this exempting and extenuating clause?

• • • •

Easily the most popular recommendation of the Committee is that seats costing less than a rupee should be exempted from the Entertainment Tax. This relief, if accorded to the hard-up cinema proprietor, will be gratefully welcomed by him and far more gratefully and joyfully, indeed, by the middle class population in every city in India.

• • • •

At present many of them are forced to occupy higher seats if they want to escape from the process of spitting, shouting and pan-chewing that proceeds continuously in the poor class of seats. A revised schedule free of tax should secure them comfort at a tariff slightly higher than the lowest class.

• • • •

Golf Professional:—"You shouldn't go chopping at the ball like that as if you were a butcher."

Tyro:—"But I am a butcher."

PARSI CLERK CONVICTED OF CHEATING

MAGISTRATE IMPOSES FINE OF RS. 1000

Cursetji Framji Ghista, a Parsi clerk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who stood charged along with two others with cheating the firm in respect of Rs. 1,709/- was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. His co-accused Mohanlal Dossabhai and Umed Chand, a servant and partner respectively of the firm of Umedchand Kashiram and Co., were acquitted. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. P. N. Godinho for the first accused and Mr. B. J. Dhondy for the second accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the first accused in conspiracy with the second and third accused, made false entries in the contract books of the firm of Ralli Brothers, in consequence of which the firm of Umedchand Kashiram delivered 50 tons groundnuts more to the former firm, than the contracted quantity and thereby caused a loss of Rs. 1,709 to Ralli Brothers, being the difference in prices on the date of contract and date of delivery.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he made the false entries at the instance of the second accused. The second accused however denied this and said that he had no interest at all in the transactions. It was also urged on his behalf that a confessional statement made by the first accused involving him could not be taken into consideration, since having pleaded guilty the first accused had ceased to be a co-accused.

The third accused also pleaded not guilty and said that beyond signing the genuine contracts, he knew nothing about the matter. Further he was not in Bombay when payments were made.

After a careful consideration of the evidence his Worship acquitted to second and third accused. The first accused was convicted but in view of the medical evidence to the effect that he was suffering from consumption, his worship thought that it would be unwise to send him to jail. His Worship therefore sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

SIR A. MARTEN RESUMES OFFICE AT HIGH COURT

TRIBUTE TO LATE AMIR ALI BY BENCH AND BAR

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten who had been on furlough to England during the summer vacation returned here on Thursday last, and resumed his office at the High Court on Monday.

TRIBUTES TO LATE AMIR ALI.

The Chief Justice at the High Court made a reference to the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir Sayyid Amir Ali, member of the Privy Council.

His Lordship expressing his condolence on behalf of the Bench said that the Privy Council within a short period had lost its two Indian members, the other being Lord Sinha. Sir Sayyid who was formerly a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was a scholar of Mahomedan Law.

The Advocate-General Sir J. B. Kanga on behalf of the Original Side Bar, and the Government Pleader, Mr. P. B. Shingne, on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, associated themselves with the above tributes to the deceased.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.,

DIVIDEND OF RS. 525 PER SHARE

The last balance sheet of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited for the year ending March 1928, shows the net profit of Rs. 7,95,267-2-4 which with the 'carry forward' comes to Rs. 9,62,525-14-9. This year the Company has maintained the same dividend of Rs. 525 as last year, when the net profit was Rs. 5,67,796-11-8. In the last balance sheet Rs. 3,50,000 has been set as depreciation against Rs. 2,50,000 of the previous year.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 6.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Saturday, the 4th August was 8,438.

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DR. VIEGAS WITH ECONOMY AXE AGAIN

AMALGAMATION OF MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

"NEITHER DESIRABLE NOR EXPEDIENT"

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The Corporation considered the reports of the Revenue and General purposes Committee regarding the question of amalgamating the licensing department and the town duty refund office with certain other departments of the Municipality and the reduction of the grades of the officers in charge of the Departments and the transferring the permanent lien of Mr. H. Wald and Mr. N. S. Kowshik, respectively, to the posts of the Superintendent of licenses and of the town duty refund officer and of confirming Mr. Wald in the post of the assessor and collector.

It was proposed in the Committee by Dr. A. G. Viegas to amalgamate the Licensing Department with the Health Department.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Committee recommended that it is neither desirable nor expedient to amalgamate the Licensing Department with the Health Department and the Town Duty Refund Office with the Chief Accountant's Department or with the Assessment and Collection Department. That in view of the changes proposed in the Commissioner's letter, No. M. C. 53-B., dated the 26th March 1928, and recommended by Standing Committee Resolution No. 1103, dated the 2nd May 1928, there is no necessity of altering the designations of the posts of the Town Duty Refund Officer and the Superintendent of Licenses and of reducing the grade of the latter post.

In regard to the transferring of the Salary of the post of the Town Duty Refund Officer to that of the Superintendent of Licenses, and vice versa, the Committee recommended:—that the schedule of establishment be so varied as to transfer the salary of the post of the Superintendent of Licenses to the post of the Town Duty Refund Officer and *vice versa* with effect from the 1st April 1928. and that the permanent lien of Mr. H. Wald and Mr. N. S. Kowshik be transferred to the posts of Superintendent of Licenses and of Town Duty Refund Officer as revised with effect from 1st April 1928.

That Mr. H. Wald be confirmed in the post of Assessor and Collector with effect from the date of the termination of the leave granted to Mr. R. G. Robottom, i.e., 10th October 1928.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the reports be approved and adopted. Mr. Boman Behram quoted figures to show that the work of the Licensing Department had increased and appealed to the fairness of the House to increase the salary of the Superintendent of that department. He also pointed out that the work of the Town Duty Department had considerably decreased.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the proposition.

DR. VIEGAS' OPPOSITION.

Dr. Viegas opposed the resolution and said the work of the Department was to be measured by the amount of revenue it got for the Municipality. He submitted that the Licensing Department had not increased the Municipal revenue to justify any increase in the salary of the Superintendent. The proposition, he maintained, was very novel and he asked if the House would like to transfer the salary of the Commissioner to that of the Deputy Commissioner? He therefore moved an amendment that the reports be recorded and counsel's opinion be taken on the legality of the transfer of the salary of one department to the other.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Commissioner said that though the Town Duty Collection was more than Licensing Department, the work of the latter department was more arduous and exacting than the former. He also spoke in high terms of the qualifications of Mr. Kowsheik, the Superintendent of the Licensing Department.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was put to vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

"WELL DONE BARDOLI"

(By R. D. DESAI, Vile Parle).

All honour to thee, thy soil, sons, and daughters.

Your name will be writ in golden letters in the History of Independent of India—You have every reason to be proud, for your triumphant emergence out of your bold fight with a mighty Government, will for ever be remembered by the latter, before forcing a high-handed administration on the people. Your bold determination for sacrifice to-day, will for ever silence the mockery of ignorant mockers and be a decent source of inspiration to those who desire India's Deliverance. Your noble fight is an example to all India. It has ably proved the force of Union, Determination and Resolve for sacrifice. You had no Hindu, Muslim or Parsi strifes and your demonstration of Union, regardless of caste, creed or colour may well prove a lesson to the rest of the country. Your studious non-violence and strict discipline have thoroughly disarmed your opponents and established the spiritual aspect of the creed. Your excellent organisation could well compare any boast of efficiency of a European managed administration. Your ungruding and patient sufferings have won the admiration of all and sundry.

And, no less credit is due to the well trained band of volunteers from outside Bardoli and those from Bardoli itself, who exerted body and soul, night and day, in hot and cold, to carry the struggle to the success which it has finally attained.

And, our 'Sardar' the hero of the moment. Anything said in his praise will not suffice—One can only say he was the soul of the struggle.

A word for the other side also—Much on the part of Sir Leslie Wilson himself has also contributed to the solution and thanks are due to him for averting a situation which otherwise would have been disastrous.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1928.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Never in recent times have India generally and the Bombay Presidency in particular passed through more anxious days than those which have witnessed the development of the Satyagraha campaign in Bardoli, the Government's futile threat to crush it and the negotiations to bring about a settlement. The issue of the struggle, as was emphasised over and over again in these columns, was never in doubt. The Bardoli Satyagrahis were bound to win because they were fighting for a righteous cause and in a righteous manner. The question only was whether the victory, which was assured, was to come after a prolonged period of trial and tribulations or whether reason and statesmanship were to prevail with the Government, who were in the wrong, and the modest and just demands of the Satyagrahis were to be met without imperilling the very existence of British Empire. The Government of Bombay, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on the wisdom they have shown, even though at the eleventh hour, in recognising this fact. For the first time in the history of British connection with India have the alien rulers found themselves pitted against a body of men and women, determined and organised, and fighting with no other weapons than non-violence and suffering cheerfully borne. The British are a mighty race. Earl Winterton made no secret of the intention to "crush" the movement. Sir Leslie Wilson declared that Government were prepared to deal with the movement, which His Excellency characterised as unlawful and unconstitutional, with all the power which they possessed. But there is one power which no Government, relying solely on the brute force of machine guns, possesses and it is the power ultimately to subdue non-violence and truth. It is a tribute to the statesmanship as well as the innate goodness of Sir Leslie Wilson and his genuine sympathy with the people that, having in a weak moment succumbed to the mad counsels of those who believe in "Martial law and no d.....d nonsense", he soon recovered his balance and realised that the Government were bound ultimately to be beaten most ingloriously by the Satyagrahis, however, much the latter might suffer during the fight.

Captious critics, who consider that prestige is the first and last thing in the world, may suggest that Government have lost prestige because having, through the Governor, declared on July 23rd their final decision they have revised it in favour of the Satyagrahis, and because, instead of the latter who were virtually asked to surrender, they themselves have made an abject surrender. But such criticism would be most unjustifiable. Our own view is that the Government would have considerably enhanced their reputation if, having recognised the justice of the Satyagrahis' claims as they have now done they had dealt direct with Mr. Vallabhbhai, ordered the enquiry which they have now announced and made the reparations which they now realise to be necessary, without asking for the additional revenue and the intervention of the Surat M.L.C.'s. But it is not necessary to speculate on the might-have been. It is sufficient to point out that the interposition of the M.L.C.'s has given opportunity to Mr. Vallabhbhai to demonstrate the sincerity of his oft-repeated declaration that the settlement he was seeking was to be honourable to Government no less than to the Satyagrahis. Thus the Government wanted the enhanced revenue: They have secured it through the public spirit displayed by Mr. Ramchandra Bhat. They wished to satisfy their "amour propre" by making the Surat M.L.C.'s responsible for the fulfilment of conditions precedent to the establishment of an enquiry: They have satisfied it by the magnanimity displaced by Mr. Vallabhbhai who, having secured the substance, did not insist on humiliating the Government for the sake of the shadow. This magnanimity evoked statesmanship from the Government who have guaranteed the fulfilment of the restoration clause which is part of every honourable compromise. The Satyagrahi prisoners are to be released, the forfeited lands are to be restored, the Patels and Talatis are to be re-instated and compensations for loss sustained are to be made. Regarding the restoration of forfeited lands Mr. Garda and others have made an important contribution to the happy settlement. There are few happier individuals to-day than Sir Leslie Wilson. His heart has always been with the Bardoli peasants and it is no small satisfaction to this Presidency that their popular Governor has at last succeeded in allowing his finer instincts to prevail over other unworthy considerations. Sir Chunilal Mehta and Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai, and other Indian members of the Government have earned the reward of their persistent endeavour, in most despairing circumstances, to bring about a settlement. Mr. Rieu has served the cause of settlement by refraining from putting obstacles in its way. So many M.L.C.'s have played a valuable role in the difficult and delicate negotiations that it would be invidious t omention names, but the contribution made by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik stands by itself.

But, as we stated yesterday, it is the Bardoli Satyagrahis who have really won the victory. It is they who have been the true architects of the settlement. Their objective from the very beginning was as clear and definite as their determination to die rather than pay the old assessment and nothing more until the objective was secured was unshaken and unshakeable. That objective was a full, open and independent enquiry. The objective they have secured because the Government have wisely and radically modified their offer as made in Surat and in the Governor's speech. They have remained true to their determination not to pay the old assessment until the enquiry was ordered and not to pay a pie more until the enquiry justified the payment. But their victory does not lie in this fact alone that they have kept their pledge and secured their specific object. It lies even more in this that they have made it impossible for the present iniquitous and arbitrary system of land revenue to continue any longer without drastic modification depriving the executive of their arbitrary power and investing the legislature with control over the taxation on land—the contemplated re-enquiry in Choraisi Taluka being an earnest of this long overdue reform. It lies even more in this that they have shown that India is at last coming into her own and that she is no longer the unhappy country whose sons and daughters are not prepared to stake their all but honour for a cause that is righteous. But, above all, it lies in the proof they have given that in Satyagraha Mahatma Gandhi has presented to his countrymen an incomparable weapon against which all the threats and resources of the mightiest Governments are powerless. That the peasants of India should have proved themselves worthy and capable of wielding this weapon is the happiest revelation of the Bardoli struggle and the most welcome angury for the success of India's battles for freedom. This is the first time that workers from the educated and politically-minded classes have worked hand in hand with the peasants in an organised movement albeit for a very limited object. But what has been done in Bardoli for the removal of a specific grievance can be done by the intelligentsia in every taluka in the land for promoting the welfare and progress of the peasants in all matters as well as for removing their grievances and, above all, for advancing the greatest of all causes—the freedom of the country, which cannot be achieved until the peasants and the educated classes work and suffer together. Shriyut Vallabhbhai, his able lieutenants and his devoted volunteers have shown how the educated classes and the peasants can work and suffer together and attain victory. And in showing this they have rendered to their country a service for which generations yet unborn will remain grateful to them and the memory of which they will not willingly let die.

ACADEMIC MEANN SS.

Sir Abbas Ali Beg did well to ventilate a long-standing grievance of Indian parents wishing to give their children the benefit of Public School education in England when he made an emphatic protest at the annual banquet of the Indian Social Club in London against the attitude of headmasters of British Public Schools. He charged them with racial discrimination in that they showed a reluctance except in a very few special cases to admitting Indian boys and girls. Sir Abbas' excellent retort that this was the kind of reciprocity England offered to India, while India spent far more money on the education of English boys and girls than on her children should go home. But the post-war British attitude towards the Indian problem is so smug and arrogant that justice to India in this trifling matter will not be given unless Indian parents make it clear that there are other countries in the West than England whose educational institutions will receive their children with open arms. Let us add that the British Public School system is not after all such a desirable one as to make Indian parents anxious to secure its benefits for their children. It produces more often than not a species of prig who develops ideas of snobbery and caste and nothing else. Sir Abbas Ali Beg has taken a prominent share in establishing the Muslim School in Panchgani. Let men like him devote their attention towards making India self-sufficient in educational facilities of all kind both by private and State efforts. The plain-speaking in which Sir Abbas Ali Beg indulged has been too much for the apostle of British Imperialism opposite Bori Bunder. The "Times of India" roundly accuses the veteran Indian leader of making a "glaringly false statement." Nobody who reads the translated cabled report of his speech with an unbiassed mind can have the slightest doubt about Sir Abbas Ali Beg's statement. It is notoriously true that proportionately speaking more is spent on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children out of Indian revenues than on the children of the soil. It is churlish on the part of the "Times of India" to accuse Sir Abbas Ali Beg of being only "anxious to find some ground for complaint against the people among whom he lives." The boot is on the other leg. It is the Imperially-minded Briton in India who always finds "some ground for complaint against the people among whom he lives." India alone of all other country has the misfortune of finding in its midst "the Damn You and Your Country" Brigade living in luxurious insolence.

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT IN CHINA

MASS ENTHUSIASM AND ITS REWARD.

(BY J. J. VAKIL, B.A. (HONS.), OXON.)

China, like India, is a land of peasants, and the Chinese peasant, like his Indian brother, has, for centuries, had his face ground down into the dust by the landed gentry and their hirelings, and the laws that protect the unjust privileges of this microscopic but immensely powerful section of unindustrialised countries. I do not know if the Chinese peasant is expected, like our own peasant, to rear a family on a daily income of an anna and a half; to keep cheerful and 'spiritual' on that; to thank God for this great mercy; and to help the well-fed Nationalists of his own country to win freedom for his country; but his case is, on the whole, equally bad. A distinction, however, must be made between the peasants of North China and those of the comparatively progressive South.

VICIOUS LANDLORDISM.

The population of the North is not so dense and the land is divided into small independent holdings for the most part. But in the South, the evils of a vicious landlordism have carried the peasantry beyond the last verge of human endurance, to the point where even a worm will turn. In normal years, the peasants have to eke out a livelihood after paying rent amounting to more than 50 per cent. (sometimes even 80 per cent.) of the harvest, and interest on debts at the rate of 100 per cent. for part of the year. In times of distress, he sells his wife and children.

CLOSER TOUCH BETWEEN CLASSES AND MASSES.

We, the intelligentia of India, are so familiar with such and similar facts in our own country that they have almost ceased to have any but an intellectual meaning for us, but although they have no meaning for 'us,' these are, in truth, the only facts which have any meaning for 'them'—the peasants whose basic experience of life is as far remote from ours as that of the man in the moon, and as with us, so with the Chinese intelligentia, although they have sought to establish closer touch with the realities of the life of 80 per cent. of their people than we in India to-day. The movement to draw closer to the peasant is hardly a decade old in China. Indeed, the first really tangible manifestation of this desire was seen in the re-organisation of the Kuomintang (the Chinese Nationalist Party) shortly before his death; by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Until then, Chinese nationalism was as abortive as Indian nationalism to-day for want of a declared agrarian policy aiming at a drastic change in land tenure, to enable the peasant to live like a human being. The Chinese intelligentia woke up one day to the fact that they must, to get rid of foreign concessions, have the active backing of the people.

TWO-SIDED MOVEMENT.

The movement split into two camps. The Right Wing wanted to use the peasants as pawns in the game which was to end with their stepping into the shoes of the foreign spolers. But the Left Wing was less selfish and more far-seeing; it said, in effect, "No, we stand definitely for the policy of taking away a few of the unjust rights and privileges of our own landholders and capitalists as well as those of the foreigner. To use this great urge for a fuller, happier manhood, for anything less than the avowed, pledged purpose of ameliorating, in definite directions, the life of 80 per cent. of the people—the peasants—were a shame". Therefore they urged a mild form of Socialism much to the terror of those Nationalists who owned large estates or industrial concerns, and of that large section of the movement generally, whose interests were bound up with capitalist or landlord, or were bound up with these classes by social or family ties.

EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGNERS.

This cleavage in the Kuomintang was, of course, cleverly exploited by the foreign vested interests, who, were quick to seize upon the fact that the only way to hang on some time more in China and keep even a few of their privileges, was by helping the Right Wing in its fight with the mild Socialistic aims of the Left, against whom they raised the cry of 'Communist' which was taken up later with such deadly effect by the Right Wing when it came to power. We shall see how the Right greedily accepted this unholy tender of alliance and betrayed the cause of the Chinese people for their class interests.

SUN YAT SEN NOT A COMMUNIST.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the great apostle of awakened China, had been converted, under Russian influence, to a mild type of Socialism. He was not a Communist, because he rejected, quite definitely, the Marxian materialistic interpretation of history and the doctrine of class-war which he thought China could do without, but he was quite convinced of the necessity, the supreme necessity, of putting an end to the capitalistic system of society which makes inevitable abject poverty, at the one pole, and fabulous, cruel wealth, at the other; and of replacing it with a system which would regulate unbridled competition and definitely prevent serious inequalities of wealth. His famous three principles advocated nationalism, democracy, socialism. The Left Wing Kuomintang was made up of his followers, and when we realise this, we can at once sum up the lie that they were Communists, although it is true that according to the principles and practice of Sun Yat Sen himself, they maintained friendly relations with Soviet Russia and took the help of Russians to organise their national life. The Left Wing, it is necessary to bear in mind, contemplated no wholesale confiscation of land, but insisted merely on the rent paid by the peasant being not more than 25 per cent. of the harvest-yield, exemption from it in times of famine, and a uniform system of land-tax "which shall not be collected in advance" (this because the the armies of the hundred and one 'Nationalist' generals were in the habit of collecting rent for even to ten years, in advance). It also proposed setting up farmers' banks which were not to charge more than a maximum interest of 20 per cent. on loans, and forbade the tenant-contract system under which rich landlords rented fairly large areas to different sub-contractors, who in turn sub-let to peasants in very small holdings, at a very high advance.

FARMERS' MAGNA CARTA.

More important perhaps than these items in their programme was the right the Wuhan Government gave to the peasants to form unions, and the right to raise volunteer corps for self-defence against the various armies that from time to time took possession of different provinces. (The original nationalist Government of the South, made possible only because of the loyal support and sacrifices of the peasantry, was called the Wuhan Government because it had its headquarters at Wuhan, the name given to the group of three cities Wu-chang, Hankow and Han-yang, at the junction of the Yangtse and Han rivers, province of Hupeh. This was the first time that peasants were allowed the right to organise into unions in China. It was confined, of course, to the Southern Provinces, and as we shall see, was not enjoyed for long. It was not easy, at first to get the conservative peasant to take an active interest (unless suspicion be called interest) in the idea of unions, but once started it spread like wild-fire.

FIRST PEASANTS UNION.

The first union was organised in Haifung in Kwantung Province, in 1923. Soon every province and practically every district had a union of its own. The Shanghai shootings of May 1925 resulted by re-action in the formation of the largest union, The Provincial Peasant Union of Hupeh, which was a secret organisation while the re-actionary general Wu-pei-fu held sway over that province. It came out into the open when the Nationalist armies made their splendid drive in the spring and summer of 1926, borne victoriously on its way north, by the wave of peasant-enthusiasm that seemed to threaten the very foundations of the old order in China. The peasants poured into the Hupeh Union, already mentioned, in such numbers, that membership was restricted by three conditions. Those guilty of the crimes of violence and opium smoking and those who owned more than a 100 acres of land were not admitted to membership of the unions. In spite of this, it claimed more than two million members in the latter part of 1927—a claim which seems somewhat exaggerated.

PROGRESSIVE REGIME AT WUHAN.

The strikes of 1925 were directed against Chinese industries, as the peasant risings of 1926-27 were directed against the landed classes. Both were

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Flutter in League Dovecotes.

Mr. Peace Promoter Kellogg, has been, poor man, doing his level best to make his proposals for the outlawry of war as acceptable to Britain and France as is possible under the present conditions, when the Powers of the Big Entente in Europe look with great suspicion on any advice from across the Atlantic in regard to the great international effort for peace they pretend to make at Geneva in their continued deliberations. While they met only to adjourn for further discussions, the Powers of the Little Entente leave them no peace with their own bickerings, frontier quarrels and questions regarding "optants" which the Big Three at Geneva claim to solve for them and now comes further trouble. Neither France nor Italy, and much less Britain will relish the flutter in their little dovecotes at Geneva by the stone deftly thrown from Moscow by the shrewd M. Chicherin, who blandly inquires why the Soviet has been left out of the Kellogg peace talks.

Very Inconvenient.

It is, indeed, very inconvenient and extremely unkind of M. Chicherin and the Soviet Government that when so much was being done to promote the cause of abolition of war by exchanges of voluminous notes amongst statesmen who presume that the burden of preservation of European civilisation against the "avalanche from the East" sits heavily on them, a complaint should come from Moscow that the Pact suffers from one vital defect. Mr. Chicherin says, "the Pact is weakened by the fact that it did not involve obligations regarding disarmament." He is prepared if Russia is invited to participate in the peace talks to tell Mr. Kellogg and his European friends how to secure disarmament and, what is more, he is prepared to show them how and why the Soviet considers that all these peace talks, from which the Moscow politicians are excluded, mean in Russian eyes nothing less than a preparation for war against the Soviet system. Now is the chance for Lord Birkenhead and Company to tell the "Reds" how awful, how barbarous, how lacking in elementary wisdom they are. When England and France propose to pool together their fleets, cannot Moscow realise that it is entirely for the world's peace.

The Sooner The Better.

In reply to a Parliamentary question regarding Britain's settlement of all outstanding questions with China, Sir Austen Chamberlain replied on Friday that he was prepared to accept a settlement "on the terms already reached by China with the United States Government." This indicates a healthy change in British policy towards China but one can never be sure that the voice of the Shanghai leaders will not eventually predominate in the final conclusions reached regarding the settlement, with the result that the Nanking Government may find that while in the letter British agrees to certain stipulations, in the spirit she is determined not to abide by them. If the Tory Government before they are driven out of office muster up sufficient courage to agree upon a materially honourable Anglo-Chinese agreement, they will be leaving a happier legacy to their successors. The "New Statesman" remarks in mail week, "A settlement there has to be, sooner or later and sooner is better than later." China is now powerful enough to see that she secures a settlement sooner.

All-Parties' Conference.

The next session of the All-Parties' Conference, which is to be held at Lucknow on the 28th instant, is bound to be a momentous one. Hitherto the Conference has failed to come to close grips with the contentious points of the Constitution for India. But the Lucknow Session cannot afford to postpone further the discussion of those points. The delay was partly caused by the absence of several leading members of the Muslim League from the Bombay meeting. But now not only has a fairly complete report been drawn up by the Nehru Committee, but it is gratifying to note, arrangements are being made to hold meetings of the League and the Central Khilafat Committee at Delhi prior to the Conference to consider the report. We trust, therefore, that Muslims will muster strong at Lucknow and that a new Lucknow Pact will replace the old one. To this end it is highly desirable that the Muslim representatives at the Conference should not be bound hand and foot by rigid mandates. All the constituent organisations participating in the Conference will in any case have the last say on all the points at issue. But even the preliminary negotiations need not be obstructed by unalterable and irreducible conditions. We regret that neither the whole report nor the vital part of it about the rights of minorities is yet published.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

SETTLEMENT HONOURABLE TO BOTH SIDES

NO PEACE WITH DISHONOUR

MAHATMA TALKS WITH PEASANTS.

BE PREPARED FOR REAL TEST

BARDOLI, Aug. 5.

The Secretary Satyagrah Publicity Office, Bardoli writes:—

On the eve of what promises to develop into a unique struggle in the annals of the history of an unarmed and peaceful people against the most powerful Government in the world with unlimited resources and armaments, the face of things remain unchanged in Bardoli Taluka. Everybody is following his normal avocation as if nothing had happened, the men in the fields, the women round their hearths or at their wheels. There is no noise, no fuss, no panicky haste or uneasy bustle. But only a grim silence, and determination on the part of the people to die rather than surrender.

"At worst Government can shoot us, but man can die but once. We may perish but our children will reap the fruit of our sacrifice. In the end truth is bound to prevail". That is the spirit which fires everybody.

Gandhiji accompanied by some prominent local workers motored to Sarbhon yesterday where, besides the volunteers of Sarbhon and the Patels and Talaties who had resigned and the representatives from 25 villages comprising Sarbhon division had gathered together in the Swaraj Ashram to meet him. In explaining the object of his visit Gandhiji said that he had come there only to congratulate them and to learn more about their achievements.

PREPARD TO FACE BULLETS.

Dr. Sumant Mehta in introducing the local volunteers to Gandhiji paid a glowing tribute to them and said that he had not seen a finer body of national soldiers anywhere. The volunteers assured Gandhiji that they were prepared for any emergency, even to face bullets.

Addressing the Talatis Gandhiji said: "I hold that the Talatis have shown greater spirit and valour in this fight than any other section. May I express the hope that you will maintain mthe same fine spirit when peace comes as you have shown in this fight? For I have noticed that Talatis often tyrannize over the poor villagers and harass them. It is upto you to set them at their case so that they might learn to regard you as friends and helpers, not as objects of terror. For the rest, the people have understood the secret of unity and combination, and once that lesson is learnt victory becomes an easy matter."

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

He next had a short talk with the representatives of the 25 villages of Sarbhon division numbering about sixty, in the course of which he said:—

"Although your leaders would be the last persons to stand in the way of an honourable settlement they are bound to reject any settlement that is abject or humiliating. We are all anxious for peace, but we want peace with honour, a peace that would be worthy of the Satyagrahis and the cause which they represent. Some representatives of Bajipura the other day told Vallabhbhai that they had pledged their all to him but not their honour. My advice to you is that you should surrender your honour to nobody in the world. As for Vallabhbhai, he would be the last person to wish you to do so. For he holds his own honour dear and the honour of others is as dear to him as his own. No one can deprive another of his honour if he is determined not to surrender it. A time may shortly come when Dr. Sumant, Abbas Tyebji and all the local workers and volunteers may be snatched away from you and clapped into jail. Then will come your real test. Let each one of you when that hour comes defend the citadel of his honour with his last breath for that is the meaning of Swaraj. The substitution of a brown for a white bureaucracy won't bring us Swaraj. Swaraj will come to us only when we have developed the capacity to safeguard our honour. And if you make truth and non-violence your shield then I tell you that whatever be the end of this struggle you will come out of it with your honour unscathed. The Government may riddle you with bullets or turn you with bullets or turn you out of

(Continued on page 8.)

NO PROMISE BY VALLABHBHAI

RAO BAHADUR NAIK CONTRADICTS A. P. MESSAGE

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik and Mr. K. M. Munshi, who returned from Surat this afternoon have authorized me to contradict the news contained in the telephonic message sent by the Surat correspondent of the Associated Press and published in this morning's paper that "Vallabhbhai has authorized Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik to inform the Government that all the terms of settlement have been accepted."

The truth about the settlement is that both Vallabhbhai and the Government have in the larger interests of the people of this Presidency shown their readiness to accept each other's terms, which constitute an honourable compromise, agreeable to both the parties. There is nothing like one party to the dispute surrendering to another party.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik said that the news was false and misleading and had no foundation whatsoever.

Mr. K. M. Munshi went a step further and gave expression to his shrewd suspicion that the news might be an inspired one.

NO SURRENDER ON EITHER SIDE.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER'S VIEW

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council interviewed said he and the colleagues of his party were very much pleased at the happy settlement of the Bardoli dispute.

Continuing he remarked that the settlement arrived at was an agreement between the two parties and by no stretch of imagination could it be called a surrender on the part of either party. The settlement was no doubt honourable to both the parties.

MR. AMIN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Haribhai Amin, Member for Broach, a silent yet active worker in the cause of Bardoli interviewed said "Thank God the settlement has saved both the Government and the people of Bardoli from what would have developed into a grave calamity. The settlement is not only honourable to both the parties but it was a triumph of discretion and judgment exhibited by both the parties at every stage of the struggle.

The greatest credit is due to the Governor for remaining firm in his opinion despite the pressure from "Home" Government. To my mind nobody was more anxious for a speedy settlement than the Governor. Credit is also due in no small measure to the Revenue Member whose frank admission that the Government were misinformed about Bardoli affairs was responsible for the change of policy soon after his return from England. Credit is no doubt due to Sir Chunilal Mehta, Hon. V. J. Patel, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Thakore of Kerwada and the representatives of Surat District in the Council including mainy Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik for their ceaseless and strenous efforts to bring about this happy end as early as possible.

"Vakabhbhai's part in the whole struggle is an object lesson for all patriots and through him Bardoli people have been rewarded by God for their sufferings and sacrifice. The part played by both Mahatmaji and Vallabhbhai has added immensely to the glory of Gujarat. Khan Bahadur Garda and other purchasers of forfeited lands deserve our unstinted praise for the generosity they have shown in returning back the lands undergrudingly.

ALL HONOUR TO BARDOLI RYOTS.

In conclusion Mr. Haribhai Amin thanked the "Chronicle" for the invaluable services it had rendered in supporting the cause of the poor peasants of Bardoli.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai interviewed said, "On the whole settlement is honourable to both parties. It redounds to the honour of Bardoli cultivators and their brave Sardar who have suffered terrible privations under difficult circumstances. The Bardoli cultivators have raised the honour of their class all over India. All honour to them. I hope the Government will take a lesson from this struggle and will instead of treating the cultivator as a "pariah dog" treat him in future with that regard and sympathy which the welfare of the country demands from the State.

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHA

MAHATMAJI'S TALKS WITH SARDAR'S "SOLDIERS"

SHOWERS OF CONGRATULATIONS TO BRAVE BARDOLI PEASANTS

SIR LESLIE AND SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PRAISED.

Honourable settlement of the long drawn Bardoli struggle has now definitely been arrived at.

The Special Representative of the "Chronicle" at Poona who has been keeping in close touch with the chief personalities involved in bringing about a settlement is in a position to say that victory is on the side of the Bardoli peasants.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir Leslie Wilson and the brave Bardoli peasants are showered with praises from all sides for what is a happy termination, as evidenced by the various interviews granted to the Special Representative of the "Chronicle".

It is understood that the Government have wired instructions to release the Bardoli Satyagraha prisoners.

SURAT MEMBERS' LETTER TO GOVERNMENT

INQUIRY BY JUDICIAL OFFICER

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Thakoresaheb of Kerwada, Dr. Dixit, Mr. H. B. Shivadasani, Mr. J. B. Desai, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. Dawood Khan Shalebhoy, all the seven members of whose constituencies Bardoli Taluka forms a part have addressed the following letter to the Revenue Member, this afternoon.

"With reference to your letter dated 23rd July we are in a position to inform the Government that the conditions laid down by His Excellency in his speech will be fulfilled.

The Government have been pleased to announce an enquiry by a Judicial Officer associated with Revenue Officer the opinion of the former prevailing in all disputed points. The terms of reference are as follows:—

(1) To enquire into and report on the complaint of agriculturists of Valad, Mahal and Bardoli Taluka.

(2) Whether the revised assessment is proper within the terms of the Land Revenue Code.

(3) Whether the reports accessible to public contain a data sufficient to warrant the enhanced assessment or that data are wrong, and if the revised assessment is not found proper what enhancement or reduction should be made in the assessment.

(4) Agriculturists to appear before the Committee with power to adduce and test evidence with liberty to appear by representatives including legal advisers.

The Surat representatives will also write another letter asking for the release of prisoners, the restoration of forfeited lands, the reinstatement of Talatis and Patels.

Government I understand, have sent a message to the Collector of Bardoli instructing him that the Talatis and Patels should be immediately reinstated if they apply in proper form. Similar instructions have also been sent to the Collector, Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Jails, to release all Satyagraha prisoners who are not on bail or to cancel the bail of those who have been liberated on bail.

The Government on the basis of this letter have appointed a Committee of Enquiry with Messrs. Mackie and Davies but the latter Mr. Davies, is the Judicial Officer of the Committee whose opinion on all matters will prevail.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS IN MYSORE

BAR ASSOCIATION DEMANDS OPEN INQUIRY

THREE PERSONS WOUNDED I CHEST

BANGALORE, Aug. 5.

In connection with the students strike disturbances, the Publicity Officer has now been directed by the Mysore Government to state that the total number of cases treated in the Government Victoria Hospital between 4 p.m. on July 29 and August 1st was 106, and that except in three cases of penetrating wounds in the chest and a case of fracture of the leg the rest were injuries of a minor description.

The "Al-Kalam," an Urdu paper, and three Kanarese papers have been prohibited publication pending further orders of the Government.—A. P.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Mysore Bar Association last evening expressed sympathy with the injured and unanimously resolved to demand an open inquiry by a mixed committee on officials and non-officials presided over by a retired judge of the Chief Court with the object of investigating the causes, incidents and disturbances so that responsibility for them might be fixed. The meeting declared as its considered opinion that official inquiry now would not command public confidence.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

POONA, August 6.

The representatives of Surat in the Bombay Legislative Council, in addition to the letter on the Bardoli question, they have addressed to the Government of Bombay to-day will send another letter to the Government, asking for the release of prisoners sentenled in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha, the reinstatement of Talatis and the restoration of forfeited lands.

The forfeited lands in Bardoli whith have been repurchased have been bought in the name of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, who will make them over to the original holders.

HATS OFF TO PEASANTS OF BARDOLI!

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM INTERVIEWED

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram interviewed said, "Though it is an eleventh hour settlement it is none the less satisfactory. It is really honourable to both the parties. The agriculturists of India should be grateful to the peasants of Bardoli and to their leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the right they have won for themselves at such a great sacrifice. The principle that assessment of revenue should not be left to the discretion of the Executive officers but that it must be subject to Judicial examination is a valued right of agriculturists and the peasants of Bardoli ought to be thanked for having established that principle.

CHORIASI TALUKA ALSO TO BENEFIT

INQUIRY INTO ENHANCED ASSESSMENT

(From Our Special Representatives.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

It is reliably understood that Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai is moving the Government to grant the same kind of enquiry in the case of Choriasi Taluka as they have done in the case of Bardoli. Choriasi Taluka deserves a special consideration since the people there have paid the enhanced assessment and they are awaiting justice at the hands of the Government. It is further understood that the Government are contemplating such an enquiry and an announcement to that effect is likely to be shortly made.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

LAND REVENUE POLICY DISCUSSED

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

When the Council assembled this afternoon Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member made his reply to the debate on Mr. Jog's resolution disapproving of the resolution of the Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee.

At the outset Moulavi Rafiuddin moved a condolence resolution regarding the sad demise of the Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali. The mover of the resolution paid a homage to the memory of Syed Amir Ali by calling him one of the most gifted sons of India. In the domain of law they all knew that Amir Ali was the first Indian judge of the Calcutta High Court. He was again a very great author. His well known work "The Spirit of Islam" was read wherever English language was spoken. His services during the war were well known to India Office.

TRIBUTES TO AMEER ALI.

Rao Bahadur Kambli, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. Pahaljani, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sardar Mujumdar, Dr. Solunke, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Mr. Bachar and Sir Chunilal Mehta associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed. The President remarked that the venerable name of Amir Ali had been known to every educated Indian for more than half a century. The resolution was carried, all standing.

The Revenue Member then read out his lengthy reply to the debate on Mr. Jog's resolution. After fully explaining the Government policy regarding the Land Revenue in this Presidency the Revenue Member opposed Mr. Jog's resolution.

JOG'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

Several amendments to the resolution were withdrawn and the original resolution with a slight modification was carried by a majority, Government opposition notwithstanding.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends to the Government that they may remedy by suitable adjustment the iniquity of the contribution for Compulsory Primary Education made to the Local authorities for the last three years and may for the future lay down an equitable contribution."

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 45,614-1-0 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Messrs. B. R. Madgaokar, 25/0/0 Bhimji Kara, 25 Gopaldas Nathoobhai, 25 B. M. Hadiwala, 15 M. A. Chaiwala, 10 B. S. Turkhad, 10 Bhagwandas Madhavdas, 10 P. L. Thacker, 10 S. A. Sabnis, 10 K. N. Dalvi, 10 Thakoredas N. Merchant, 25 Kanji K. Master, 10. Total 45,799-1-0.

A GREAT VICTORY.

MR. MUNSHI PRAISES BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS

RAO BAHADUR NAIK ON GOVERNOR'S GENEROSITY

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

"This compromise which has been arrived at is honourable to both the parties. The prestige of the Government as well as of the people of Bardoli has been duly preserved. It is a great victory for the peasants of Bardoli and for the Satyagraha it is a notable triumph. Naturally so far as I am concerned I am overjoyed at this unique victory of public opinion in India". In these words Mr. K. M. Munshi expressed the joy he felt at the happy termination of the Bardoli dispute when interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle".

Proceeding he said, "My view about this settlement is that both His Excellency and Vallabhbhai Patel have acted with great reasonableness in this matter and if the result is due to anything it is due to this as well as to the strenuous efforts which Sir Chunilal Mehta made to bring about a speedy settlement. For the last 15 days I was in constant touch with Sir Chunilal regarding this matter and though diverse attempts were made to interfere with the career of our efforts Sir Chunilal's statesmanship succeeded in bringing about this settlement. I consider this settlement exceedingly happy for both sides.

SIR LESLIE AND VALLABHBHAI PRAISED.

His Excellency has shown wonderful tact and statesmanship in managing the situation since the time he began to move in the matter personally. Vallabhbhai has no doubt succeeded in getting full justice done to his cause and till the last moment he stuck fast to his determination in keeping the struggle purely as an economic issue and at all times behaved with restraint and firmness. Any other man who has not imbibed the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi to the extent to which he has been, would have surely lost his head in the critical situation which arose day after day."

Mr. Munshi hoped that no further difficulty would mar the happy termination of this great episode in the life of India.

Mr. Lalji Naranji interviewed by a special representative of "Chronicle" characterised the settlement as a happy end of a controversy which was full of grave consequences. He regarded the compromise as honourable to both the parties. This happy result he said had been brought about by the generosity and sanguine desire of both the parties.

MR. LALAJI NARANJI INTERVIEWED

Mr. Lalji Naranji paid a glowing tribute to Sir Chunilal Mehta for the latter's sincere, silent and selfless efforts to bring about the situation to a happy conclusion.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam observed, that the settlement had proved the stamina of Vallabhbhai and the Satyagrahis of Gujarat and also the statesmanship of the cabinet.

RAO BAHADUR NAIK'S VIEW.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik who according to the general consensus of opinion ought to be given a lion's share of the credit of the happy result of the unfortunate dispute told the special representative of the "Chronicle" that he had been always optimistic about the result of the Bardoli sttruggle. In spite of the failure of negotiations at Surat his optimism had never left him because he knew His Excellency's generosity and sincerity. Rao Bahadur Naik considered the settlement as being honourable to both the parties. As a member representing the rural area of Surat District he expressed his thanks to His Excellency, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sardar Vallabhbhai for bringing about this pleasant result and for having averted one of the great calamities over Bardoli Taluka and the Presidency.

LILLOOAH LOCK-OUT TO END.

WORKSHOPS TO OPEN ON AUG. 8.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

It is authoritatively understood that the Lillooah Workshops which were closed as a result of the disturbance on the 30th July, will be opened on Wednesday, the 8th August. Those responsible, according to the authorities for the disturbance, have been dismissed, and a notification to that effect has been issued and posted at the workshops.—A. P.

9 PERSONS KILLED IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, August 6.

Cairo (Illinois).—Nine persons were killed and twelve seriously injured when fast southbound train on Illinois Central Railway which was apparently derailed by iron pipe collided sideways with northbound train.—Reuter.

CINEMA-INDUSTRY OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

RANGACHARIAR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS LOANS TO PRODUCERS

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

QUOTA SYSTEM TO ENCOURAGE INDIAN FILMS

CENTRAL CENSORSHIP BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED

EUROPEAN MEMBERS OPPOSE STATE AID TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

The report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee has just been published. The Committee considers that the film industry is of national importance and should receive liberal treatment from Government. In view of the fact that the finance is the great difficulty in the way of the development of the industry, it is recommended by the majority that loans be given on favourable terms to producers by Government, on the security of produced films approved by the Central Bureau in consultation with the Boards of Censors, or other approved security. The minority consisting of all the European members oppose this recommendation. They also oppose the other recommendation of the majority that a qualified quota system for Indian films be imposed for a period of ten years. The Committee also suggests a 5 per cent. additional cess on imported films.

The Committee consider that the effect of Western films on Indian audiences is, on the whole, good. The existing censorship has yielded good results and the Committee recommends the establishment of an Indian Board of Film Censors, with a non-official Indian Chairman and a non-official Indian majority, to be located in Bombay.

It suggests a compulsory exhibition of educational films.

Its main recommendation is the establishment of Cinema Department consisting of Advisory Committee with a Central Cinema Bureau as its Executive Branch.

The Report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee has just been published. The cost of the Committee which was appointed in October 1927 comes to Rs. 1,93,000. The Committee consisted of the Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar as Chairman and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Col. J. D. Crawford, M.L.A., Mr. K. C. Neogi, M.L.A., Mr. M. A. Green, Mr. J. Coatman, M.L.A. as members and Mr. G. G. Hooper, I.C.S. as Secretary. The terms of reference to the Committee were:

(i) To examine the organisation and principles and methods of the censorship of cinematograph films in India.

(ii) to survey the organisation for the exhibition of cinematograph films and the film-producing industry in India.

(iii) to consider whether it is desirable that steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and the production and exhibition of Indian films in particular.

The report is a unanimous except in the vital matters of State and to the industry and the quota system. While all the Indian members hold the view that the Indian cinema industry should be helped with loans from State funds, such loans to be given on Government terms to producers by Government, on the security of produced films approved by the Central Bureau in consultation with the Boards of Censors, or other approved security and that a qualified quota system for Indian films be improved, for a period of ten years, the three European members, Col. Crawford and Messrs. Green and Coatman oppose the recommendations and declare that the industry must help itself.

The following is the summary of the important conclusions and recommendations of the Report:—

INTRODUCTORY.

This Chapter is mainly concerned with the events leading up to the appointment of the Committee, and with the procedure of the Committee, but certain general conclusions are expressed—

As far as India is concerned, public opinion is not sufficiently organised or articulate to make it possible to dispense with censorship.

It is not considered that it is either practicable or justifiable to make one man or one body of men the arbiter of artistic taste for a whole population.

In India the cinema problem is one of peculiar complexity owing mainly to the fact that the majority of the films exhibited are produced in the West and portray an entirely alien civilisation.

The general effect of the Western films in India is not evil, but, on the whole, is good.

The Western films, in spite of their defects, have an educational value for the people of India. They tend to open the eyes of the uneducated to other and more advanced conditions of life and to give them some idea, however imperfect, of conditions in other countries; they tend to broaden their minds and widen their outlook.

If the exhibition of Western films is doing any mischief in this country the best remedy would seem to be to encourage Indian films to take their place. Moreover the encouragement of a national industry of this description is clearly advisable 'per se' for reasons which are too obvious to require elaboration.

The Chairman in his opening speech at the first meeting of the Committee stressed the point that the interest of India would be considered first, and the Committee have unanimously adhered to that view throughout.

The industry is as yet entirely in Indian hands; non-Indian interests, though certainly watchful, have not yet established any control over it. It is well that the danger should be recognised and guarded against before it is too late.

SURVEY OF THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The Second Chapter is devoted to a survey of exhibition, distribution, and production in this country, and concludes with a summary of the main defects and difficulties.

DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution is insufficiently organised. This fact is of importance in connection with the financial aspect of production.

"Block" and "Blind" booking prevail to some extent. But neither from the point of view of the Trade nor of the public interest do we consider that there is sufficient ground for interference in this matter.

PRODUCTION.

Although we have been impressed by the progress made in the production of Indian films in the last few years we have been even more impressed by the necessity for improvement in the quality of th films produced. It is very desirable that more Indian films should be produced. But unless the quality is improved there is little hope for future expansion. Already we have observed indications of a falling off in the demand for Indian films.

There is urgent need for improvement in the stories, scenarios, acting, technique, photography—in fact, in all respects—although there has been some improvement, especially in photography.

Such improvement can only be effected by the better training of all concerned, and such training is not at present available in India.

It is essential that the whole level of production should be raised. This means that cultured people must come forward, not only as producers but as actors and actresses.

The main difficulty is one of finance. Capitalists are shy. This is partly due to the stigma which is attached to the studios, partly to the fact hat present producers are inexperienced in business and therefore do not command confidence, and partly to the failures which have occurred.

The producers are insufficiently organised. There is a lack of trade associations of sufficient authority.

There is also a remarkable dearth of reliable statistical and other information.

MADAN'S ALLEGED MONOPOLY.

The complaints made against Madan's alleged monopoly are also examined, and it is found that there is not sufficient ground for recommending that any action should be taken.

THE NEED FOR A CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

If the trade and especially the film-producing industry are to develop and develop on sound lines, it is essential that there should be some central organisation to guide, assist and control.

At present, the producing industry in this country is not in a position either to avail itself of and apply to its own conditions the results of the experience of Western countries in film-making or to avoid the serious danger of production of films of purely local or regional appeal. It has neither the capital resources, the banking facilities, knowledge or the personnel required for this purpose.

It would be nothing more than a pious aspiration if producers themselves were asked to undertake the steps which are necessary to improve the technique, quantity and quality generally of their work.

Owing to the present limited home-market, it is not possible to expect an ordinary producer to increase to any great extent his production-cost because if he spends much more on a picture he cannot hope to get sufficient return to bring in a profit.

CONSTITUTION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND CENTRAL BUREAU.

It is therefore recommended that there be created a Cinema Department to form part of the Commerce Department of the Government of India. This department shall consist of an Advisory Committee with a Central Cinema Bureau as its executive branch.

The Advisory Committee should consist of not more than 14 members, of whom 8, including the Chairman, should be non-officials representative of different communities and interest; the remaining 6 should be officials comprising 3 representatives of Departments of the Government of India and 3 representatives of the Provincial Governments. The Chairman and the majority of the members should be Indians.

The Central Bureau should consist of a body of technical experts, and should comprise, it is suggested, a Director of film-production, a camera-man, a printing and developing expert and an electrician.

It will be located at Bombay, which is the main seat of production as well as the chief importing centre.

At the head of the Bureau will be the Secretary of the Advisory Committee, who should be a permanent well-qualified officer.

FUNCTIONS.

The function of the Cinema Department will be generally to advise, guide and assist the trade and industry and work for its improvement. Advice and assistance in technical matters will be given by the experts of the Bureau and advice on the business aspects—finance, business-management, etc.—will be supplied by the Advisory Committee which will include experienced men of business.

The Secretary will be the mainspring of the Bureau's activities. It will be his task to bring the industry and the experts together and collect and distribute information of all kinds. His duties in this regard will be comprehensive, since the Bureau is expected and meant to be a clearing-house of information and technical assistance.

In order to execute its functions effectively it will be necessary for the Bureau—

(a) To maintain records of the facts and conditions of the trade and industry throughout the country. For this purpose it will keep registers of producers, importers, distributors and exhibitors and it shall be obligatory upon all those engaged in such activities to be registered. Similarly every film produced in or imported into this country must be registered. (The suggestions regarding registration are intended solely for the benefit of the trade and care should be taken to avoid any inquisitorial interference with the internal business affairs of any particular concern.) The Bureau will also prescribe returns which are to be made by members of the trade.

(b) The Bureau will also keep full information regarding cinema conditions and foreign markets throughout the world, and make such information accessible to the trade.

(c) The experts will train Indians in technical matters.

(d) It is left to the Advisory Committee to decide whether the Bureau shall actually operate a studio.

(e) It is likely that the Bureau will have to pioneer a developing and printing laboratory, which might later be handed over to private enterprise.

(f) The Bureau should maintain a library of educational films, both Indian and foreign, and arrange for their distribution.

(g) It should publish information regarding Indian productions and developments of the industry.

(h) It should hold annual competitions for the best Indian productions and award medals or certificates.

(i) Similar competitions should be held for scenarios with substantial money-prizes, successful scenarios to become the property of the Bureau for disposal to the trade of the country.

(j) The Bureau might also offer to examine for a nominal fee any scenarios tendered for the purpose.

CINEMA CESS.

The Cinema Department should be financed as follows:—

(a) The Departments of the Government of India should be directed, and the Provincial Governments invited, to contribute towards its maintenance as well as to co-operate in making it a success.

(b) The Trade, who are the chief beneficiary, will contribute by means of a cess. This cess will be in the form of an additional 5 per cent. on imported films, which will be collected by the Custom Houses in the same manner and at the same time as the existing 15 per cent. duty.

(c) Any surplus from censoring fees which remains after defraying the cost of maintenance of the proposed censoring organisation shall be allotted to the Cinema Department.

(d) Any deficiency will be met by the Government of India.

It is estimated that the cost of the Bureau and Advisory Committee will be Rs. 4 lakhs per annum rising to Rs. 5 lakhs.

ENCOURAGING PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXHIBITION.

The fourth Chapter opens with some general considerations regarding the present inefficiency of the cinema trade and industry in this country, its prospects, and its need of assistance.

It is recommended that public halls and halls attached to educational institutions should be placed at the disposal of travelling cinemas, only actual expenses being charged.

QUOTA SYSTEM.

With the double object of finding an outlet for suitable Indian films and removing the unsatisfactory feature that Indian films are excluded from a large number of the well-equipped cinemas in India, the majority recommend that a qualified quota system for Indian films be imposed, for a period of ten years in the form outlined in the scheme appended to the chapter.

The difficulty of compelling all cinemas to exhibit a quota of Indian films is recognised and an arrangement for a transferable quota is therefore proposed.

It is hoped that within the next ten years 50 per cent. of the films shown in India will be Indian. (The minority, while sharing in the hope, are opposed to the quota scheme.)

Certain other measures for assisting the industry are then considered and the following conclusions and recommendations are formulated.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

It is considered that assessment of imported films on a tariff valuation or at a specific rate is inevitable.

We are of opinion that the concession recently made in the case of positives printed abroad is unnecessary and is a retrograde step. The despatch of films abroad for printing, and still more for developing, should be definitely discouraged. We strongly recommend a reversion to the position prior to 1st January, 1928, so that all standard positive films should be liable to the same taxation.

Increase of duty on imported films as a protective measure is not recommended.

The duty on raw or virgin films should be abolished. This is a concession which the producing-industry can legitimately claim.

Exemption of duty on cinematograph machinery and chemicals is not recommended.

A rebate of duty on films of definite educational value should be granted, on a certificate given by the Bureau at the instance of the Censor.

It is unnecessary to propose that the payment of drawback on re-exported films should be prohibited.

It has been represented that the flat rate of duty presses heavily on the cheaper type of imported films. The importation of films of this type is to be discouraged as they compete with Indian films, and they should receive no tariff concession.

No tariff concession should be granted to duplicate copies.

It is then considered what further measures (in addition to the creation of a Central Bureau) are required. The three main proposals which have been suggested are then examined, and recommendations formulated as follows:—

FINANCIAL AID.

In view of the fact that finance is the great difficulty in the way of the development of the industry, it is recommended by the majority that loans be given on favourable terms to producers by Government, on the security of produced films approved by the Central Bureau in con-

Continued on Page 9.

OUR SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

GRANT OF DOMINION STATUS URGED

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS REPORT

NEW DELHI, August, 6.

Information has been received from Allahabad that the final meeting of the Nehru Committee on the Indian Constitution was held there yesterday Dr. Ansari also being present. It is understood that the report which covers 120 pages is unanimous will be published about August 10th. It is further understood the Committee among other recommendations urges the grant of Dominion status for India and favours a constitution on the model of Canada and South Africa.

One chapter deals with Indians States and their future relations with British India. Framers of the report say that anxious Indian Princes should be assured of their status quo. Their relations with a self-governing India will remain what they are to-day with the Government of India. Indian Princes would be expected to have good government within their territories but the Crown theory would go for good and their future dealings would be with the Government of India and not with the British Crown which is what the Indian Princes claim to-day.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION

FORMUTATI CF COMMON DEMAND

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

MADRAS, August 5.

The General Council of the All India Railwaymen's Federation met this evening under the Presidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi, the vice President of the Federation and resolved to formulate a common demand after studying the situation on all the lines and appointed a sub-committee for the purpose. The sub-committee which includes Messrs. Joshi, Giri, Bradley and Jaabvala among others will meet at Simla on September 8 and the General Council at the same place on September 12 to ratify the recommendations before presentation to the Government of India. It was also resolved to raise an All India State Fund of over Rs. 50,000 from the affiliated Unions before the next meeting.

Mr. Giri drew attention to the seriousness of the present situation on several railways and the necessity for concerted action to remedy the burning grievances of the railwaymen.

The Council while condemning violence by whomsoever committee during the strike protested against what it considered as indiscriminate arrest and the use of all the strength and resources of the authorities to break the strike. It supported the S. I. R. and E. I. R. mens demands and appealed to the affiliated unions to render financial help to workers in the present struggle. The meeting also strongly endorsed the demands of the G. I. P. workers.

NO PEACE WITH DISHONOUR

(Continued from Page 7.)

your homes. You must be prepared for both. Only remember what Vallabhbhai told you that a soldier receives bullets on his chest not on his back.

THE LAST HEAT.

As for being deprived of your hearth and home what fear can you have so long as you have sound limbs with which to do labour. It is after all not Government that gives you your daily bread but he who watches over all creation. You have already achieved much and if you can stand the last heat unflinchingly the world will ring with fame of your deeds. But if you fail in the crucial test your fall will be as great as your present success. Even so in 1922 you came within an ace of success but you could not maintain that position and the result was that you sank back into the morass till Vallabhbhai by his penance and sacrifice again raised you to the old heights. He has done his part. It now remains for you to do yours."

GANDHIJI MEETS A BRAVE WOMAN.

On his way back he was accorded hearty welcome by the people of Sarbhon who had assembled in the village near the house of Ranchhodji, that brave retired Government servant who had unflinchingly stood the seige of his house by Pathans for thirty-six hours during the Japti regime. "Kumkum" ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ranchhodji herself who nothing daunted had kept on reciting "Ramnam" and telling her beads on that memorable ocassion.

"Yours was a grand act" said Gandhiji, to her.

"Not mine but God's. All glory to Him" was her laconic reply.

"You are right" said Gandhiji touched by the humility and faith of this wonderful septuagenarian lady as she with faltering steps got down from the stage.

Gandhiji declined to make a speech inspite of the wishes of the people.

Sjt. Dayaljibhai in explaining the position said that as they all knew Vallabhbhai had taken away the right of speech-making from everybody in the Bardoli Taluka, the Chief's order must be implicity obeyed. He hoped, therefore, that they would excuse Gandhiji. Gandhiji returned to Bardoli in the evening. He will pay similar visit to Rayam to-day.

WHOLESALE COMMUNIST ROUND UP

15, 00 PERSONS ARRESTED

IVRY UNDER POLICE SIEGE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The first arrests were made at dawn when detectives visited the leaders of Communist organisations. When the demonstrators arrived at Ivry they found the district in a state of siege and every side-street containing a police lorry. Aeroplanes were employed to signal to the police signs of suspicious assemblies which were thus prevented from joining up with other groups.

The police subsequently made a wholesale round-up of the Communist leaders and demonstrators arresting a total of 1,500. A large number of these, however, were subsequently released. Ninety-six of those arrested are foreigners who will be either deported or sent back to their countries according to particular circumstances. The arrested persons included Vaillant Coeturier, Editor of "Humanite", but he was subsequently released. —Reuter.

DEPUTY MAYOR ARRESTED

COMMUNIST RIOTING IN IVRY

LONDON, August 5.

Paris.—Twofifty persons were arrested in the course of the rioting as a sequel to the communist demonstration before the Town Hall of the working class suburb of Ivry. The communists assembled despite the Government ban. The arrested persons include the Deputy Mayor of Ivry who was leading the rioters.—Reuter.

NAGPUR AND BOMBAY STRIKE

NAGPUR, August 6.

At a public meeting with Mr. G. R. Pradhan M. L. C. in the chair Mr. Ruikar moved a resolution sympathising with the labour strike in Bombay and proposing the collection of funds for their aid. Dr. Moonje associated himself with the proposal and consented to be on the committee formed for the purpose.—A. P.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT.

PROTEST OF V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE STUDENTS

A meeting of the Textile Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was held, at 4-15 p.m. on Monday to protest against the decision of Chairman at the premises of Shettiji Veiji Lakhamsi Napu, the Chairman of the Grain Merchants' Association.

Mr. K. N. Gokli, one of the past students of the Institute occupied the chair.

The folowing resolutions were unanimously passed; the students also resolved to send the resolution No. 1 to the different bodies as stated in the resolution. Resolution No. 2 was only sent to Mr. Turner the principal.

"This meeting of the Students of the Textile Department deeply feels for the decision of the Chairman of the Board of V. J. Technical Institute in disallowing Mahatmaji's portrait to be woven on the loom and further requests the members of the board to consider the decision of the Chairman as the Students take Mahatmaji as the 'apostle of peace' and not as a political leader as might have been misunderstood by the authorities."

Another resolution passed by the Students of the Textile Department:

"This meeting of the Students of the Textile Department requests the Principal to allow the work of the design of Mahatmaji's portrait to be carried on, pending the decision of the Board of Institute."

Resolution No. 2.

CINEMA-INDUSTRY OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

(Continued from Page 8.)

sultation with the Boards of Censors, or other approved security. Such loans should only be required in the initial stages and it is proposed that the scheme should be in force for ten years only. A capital of 5 or 10 lakhs furnished by the Central Government or by contributions from Local Governments might be placed at the disposal of the Bureau or the Central Board of Censors for that purpose.

THE NEED FOR MORE CINEMAS.

It is necessary to find an outlet for the increased production which is anticipated. At present the market is very restricted owing to the small number of cinemas open to Indian films and to other limitations. Efforts should be made both by Government and the public—

(a) to organise the distributing agencies so as to bring Indian pictures within the reach of all the cinemas;

(b) to encourage travelling cinemas to take more Indian pictures; and

(c) to survey the possibilities of extending the number of cinemas and encouraging the use of public and educational halls for cinema exhibitions.

What is particularly needed is the building of more cinemas. To this end it will be necessary (1) to remove financial difficulties, (2) to survey the possibilities, (3) to obtain the co-operation of the various departments of public utility. It is expected that the Bureau will be able to devise means of achieving these objects.

But, in the first instance, Government must take definite action. It is unanimously agreed that local bodies should be encouraged to bring into existence more halls for public purposes generally, including cinema exhibitions, and it is recommended by the majority that loans should be granted by Government to local bodies for the purpose, if required. The minority, while they have no strong objection to this proposal, cannot definitely join in it.

It is also recommended by the majority that loans be granted from public funds to approved individuals or companies who propose to build cinema houses in any appreciable number. (The minority are opposed to this.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.

It is recommended that provision be made, either by the Bureau or by independent or conjoint action on the part of the various Governments and the trade, for a limited number of scholarships for learning the technique of the industry abroad. Preference should be given to those who have had some experience in this country.

CLASSES FOR TRAINING.

There is no necessity at present for the opening of classes in schools or colleges for training in the various branches of the industry.

FACILITIES AND CONCESSIONS.

Producing concerns registered and recognised by the Bureau for that purpose should be allowed certain facilities of access to public buildings and the loan of troops, etc., on payment of actual expenses, and also railway fares at concessions rates such as are grauted to theatrical companies.

DANGER OF NON-INDIAN CONTROL.

If non-Indians should at any time threaten to acquire large cinema interests in this country otherwise than under the conditions prescribed for participation in the quota system (which are for securing the predominance of Indian interests) Government should arm themselves by legislation with powers to exclude them from operating.

No concerns in which Indian interests do not predominate should be eligible for concessions or privileges. (The minority do not consider that Indian interests need necessarily predominate.)

MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIANS IN FILMS EXHIBITED ABROAD.

The sending abroad of negatives exposed in this country should be allowed only after the sender has lodged a signed declaration of the nature of the subject in a prescribed form.

(b) No positive shall be exported until it has been passed by the Censor.

(c) If cases occur in which Indians are depicted in an undesirable manner in films produced abroad, the Government of India should bring diplomatic influence to bear either through their own agents or through the representatives of Great Britain.

DIFFICULTIES AND DEFECTS OF FILM-PRODUCTION.

The difficulties and defects referred to in Chapter II regarding actors and actresses, deficiencies of scenarios, imitation of the West, lack of co-operation from the cultured classes, Muslim tastes, the language difficulty, provincial differences, communal susceptibilities, inadequate publicity, and lack of authoritative historical books of reference, are expected to be overcome gradually with the assistance of the Bureau to which these matters are commended for special attention.

COMMUNAL SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

While we are alive to the necessity for respecting the feelings of communities whether in social or religious matters, we are convinced that if the film industry in this country is to succeed the extreme tenderness which is now shown to them both by censoring authorities and the executive should disappear. The Indian producer has to contend against odds, and he cannot be expected to rise even to moderate prosperity in the industry if frivolous or hypocritical objections are to be respected.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

It is recommended that seats costing less than Re. 1 should be exempted from the tax. No distinction should be made between the cinema and the stage in this connection.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

There are limited prospects for Indian films in those countries where there is an Indian population. But Indian films, as at present produced, have little or no chance of success in the West. For the purpose of making films with a universal appeal the co-operation of Western enterprise is needed at present, but that co-operation must, in the opinion of the majority, be subject to certain restrictions. In other words, the Indian interest should predominate in such a joint concern; otherwise they should not be encouraged. The minority while accepting the principle are for limiting the restrictions to a minimum.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The cinema industry should receive liberal treatment from Government. It contributes its share to the general revenue of the country. It is of great national importance.

USE OF THE FILMS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Regarding the use of the film in schools and colleges we consider that it can be employed as a useful adjunct to existing educational methods, especially in teaching technical and scientific subjects in the highest classes.

USE OF THE FILM FOR MASS ADULT EDUCATION.

We have been strongly impressed by—and we strongly urge the value of—the cinema for mass adult education in this country.

Propaganda work by means of the films, apart from the quicker and more efficient achievement of its immediate objects, can be made into an instrument of untold value for harmonising ideals, ideas, customs, and practices all over the country. It can, in fact, be made into a nation-building force in the true sense of those words.

CONCERTED ACTION.

In every province, the Provincial Governments, Ministers, the Heads of Departments and local self-governing bodies should combine in a common policy for mass education in the broader sense by means of the cinema. A Committee representative of all these different bodies and interests might be formed in each province in order to lay down a definite concerted scheme of mass education by means of the film.

All provinces should also combine to support the Bureau.

COMPULSORY EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

It is recommended that it be made obligatory on all exhibitors to show at every exhibition a percentage of educational films, for not exceeding 15 minutes.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

It is not recommended that any steps be taken for giving any special preference or encouragement to films produced within the Empire.

If too much exhibition of American films in the country is a danger to the national interest, too much exhibition of other Western films is as much a danger.

The film industry in India is in its infancy and it is vital to the national interest that the indigenous industry should be encouraged in every way.

Indian films produced on Indian subjects unless they are of a very superior kind are hardly likely to command any audience in the West.

India is yet in a very backward state as regards her industrial activities and equipment, and scientific and technical knowledge. She will hardly be able to hold her own with Britain, for instance, with her centuries of indastrial organisation and accomplishment.

With teeming millions in the country, the earning and spending capacity of the Indian hardly compares favourably with that of the citizens of other parts of the Empire.

India stands to gain if really her films can find an outlet to an equal extent to which Empire films can find an inlet here. But as matters stand at present and are likely to be for several years, the chances for her films are too remote to be taken into account in deciding practical issues.

The question of Imperial Preference is in fact bound up with issues political, racial, economic and otherwise. For instance, no discussion on the general question of preference can avoid consideration of the status of Indians abroad and in India itself.

While some of the members of the Committee may believe in Imperial Preference, we are all agreed that it is a matter which has to be considered in all its aspects as one question covering all the issues and can be decided only by the Central Legislature.

THE ECONOMIC MERITS.

Considering this question of preference on its economic merits also the Committee is satisfied that there is no necessity for any preferential treatment for the admission of British films in this country. No artificial aid is needed to advance the British film trade in this country. The Indian market is open to British films. There is a demand for such films. India is already taking an amount of British film which, in proportion to the output, is considerable. If British films of suitable quality and price are imported, they will find a market. In fact the old and strong trade connection between India and Britain and the natural predilections of Britons in India give British films in India a distinct preference.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

It is no good to India to substitute artificially one class of non-Indian films for another. Our aim will be and should be to remove the non-Indian grip on the screen.

Under the Customs Regulations in England Indian films enjoy a preferential tariff on one-third over films produced outside the Empire, and under the recent Cinema Act Indian films can qualify for quota. While most of the members of the Committee are anxious to find the means by which the sentiments actuating Britain in passing her legislation may be reciprocated the practical difficulties stated prevent them from making any recommendations in the direction indicated.

It is inadvisable to estrange foreign film-producing countries.

India has already ample opportunities of contact with British ideas.

Even if the Committee had decided on an Empire quota for India, it is obvious that the whole of it would have to be allotted to Indian films.

FILMS OF EDUCATIONAL MERIT.

As regards films of sound educational merit, the Committee fully appreciate and endorse the views of the Conference that there is great need for the exchange of films of that sort between various parts of the Empire. India stands to gain a great deal on account of the vast illiteracy of the country by having more such films from the Empire and other parts of the world. The standards of life in other countries, conditions of labour, sanitary methods, civic life of the people, etc., if properly shown on the screen, will go a great way to remove the vast ignorance and tend to improve the conditions of the people in this country.

Every possible step should be taken to come to mutual understandings with the various parts of the Empire and with other countries for exchange of films of sound educational merits.

It will be the duty of the Bureau to devise means for such exchanges.

SOCIAL ASPECTS AND CONTROL.

Censorship is certainly necessary in India and it is the only effective method of preventing the import, production and public exhibition of films which might demoralise morals, hurt religious susceptibilities or excite communal or racial animosities.

The existing censorship has yielded, on the whole, satisfactory results, but its machinery is capable of improvement.

Owing to the volume of work it is impracticable for all films to be examined by members of the Boards at Bombay and Calcutta.

Most of the criticism has been of a general nature and much of it ill-informed.

The canons of censorship adopted by the Boards are in every way adequate, provided that they are intelligently and consistently applied.

The overwhelming majority of films certified for public exhibition in no way tend to demoralise the Indian public, or to bring Western civilisation into contempt.

Time and education, the latter partly supplied by the cinema itself, are the best remedies for any misunderstanding that may occur.

The fact that the Police unanimously believe that the cinema does not incite to crime is proof of the soundness of the canon of censorship regarding crime and of its adequate enforcement. The Police evidence is to our minds conclusive.

Certain classes of film-scenes showing passionate love-making have a tendency to demoralise the youth of the country and cause distinct apprehension in the minds of some conservative and thoughtful Indians.

Scenes showing long lingering kisses and passionate embraces, especially where emphasised by the fashionable expedient of the "close up" might well, in a few instances, have been cut or abbreviated.

Suggestive impropriety in dress, conduct and love-making should be somewhat more jealously discountenanced, not because such scenes harm European interests or Indian morals in particular, but because they may have a tendency to corrupt the morals of adolescents of all communities. By this it is not suggested that all scenes of low life, even all repellent scenes, should be banned.

A careful study of facts will show that much of the criticism of the cinema in India had its origin outside India, and sprang from persons who were either not conversant with Indian conditions or who had fixed convictions not based on facts.

Trade propaganda has been a source of such criticism.

The Committee not only cannot accept the very doubtful statements of the Social Hygiene Delegation, but it appears obvious to them that they were made without adequate enquiry and partly at least as a result of pre-existing obsession.

No small amount of the existing criticism of films in India results from suggestive posters. Sometimes the critic has never seen the films at all.

The posters need greater control. Precensorship would be administratively very difficult and also most inconvenient to the trade. Therefore, the Magistracy or Police should be given power to direct any objectionable poster to be forthwith removed, and disobedience to such an order should be punishable by a Magistrate with a fine.

The complaint that too much tenderness is bestowed on communal, racial, political and even colour considerations in regard to films is not altogther ill-founded.

It is hardly believed that a historical film picturing incidents, say, of the French Revolution, will incite any ordinary member of an audience to attempt to overthrow the Government by law established in India. A propaganda film prepared by a hostile power might of course have such a tendency.

The idea that a film should be banned merely because the subject matter may by oversubtle analogy be interpreted as having a possible reference to current questions should be deprecated.

The Censor and administrative officers should not encourage individuals who in their private or representative capacities object to film plots or incidents. Overmuch tenderness to frivolous objections is more likely to encourage dissension. This applies to a considerable extent even to films of a religious or social reform tinge.

There is nothing to choose between the Boards in relation to moral standards.

Conflicts of opinion between the Boards on moral questions ar emost exceptional.

It is contrary to public policy that there should be dissensions between different Boards and provinces, and it is not fair to the importer, producer or exhibitor.

It is believed that a Central Board will obviate all genuine difficulties.

MACHINERY OF CENSORSHIP.

A Central Board which may be designated the "Indian Board of Film Censors" should be established.

It should be located at Bombay because the producing industry in India is predominantly based on Bombay, a cosmopolitan city where every creed, caste and race is represented, and also because the Bombay Board already does more than half the censoring of the whole of the Indian Empire.

It should consist of seven or nine members with a majority of Indian non-officials and a non-official Indian Chairman. The members should be ladies or gentlemen (for sex should be no disqualification) of standing and wide culture, and should be appointed by the Government of India. The Commissioner of Police should be a member "ex officio."

As its Chief Executive Officer and Secretary it should have a Chief Censor on a salary of about Rs. 1,000—50—1,500, who should be a man of culture preferably an Indian, with University qualifications, and who should have travelled abroad as well as in India.

All imported films tendered for censorship will be examined by the Chief Censor who will forthwith issue a certificate in the name of the Board if he sees nothing objectionable in it, or if any excision or change in it which he may propose is accepted by the owner or his accredited agent. But if he considers that the film should be banned, or that excisions or alterations unacceptable to the owner should be made before certification, he will refer the matter to the Board for decision.

The Central Board will also deal with any Indian films that may be tendered to it. Such films should be seen by the Censor with two members or by the Chairman and the Censor.

In order to associate the trade, the public and recognised institutions with the work of censorship, when any film is being viewed by the Censor or Deputy Censor or members of the Board, a representative of the trade, the Municipal Corporation, the University, the Police and recognised social service organisations should be allowed to attend in an honorary and advisory capacity.

A sitting fee of Rs. 20 for three hours' attendance or less should be given to all members of the Board including the Chairman. No payment for voluntary attendances. The Chairman should be given a monthly honorarium of Rs. 250. The Chairman and the members should be appointed for three years, subjected to renewal; and the Censor for five years, subject to probation for one year and also to renewal.

There should be a Deputy Censor, subordinate to the Central Board, stationed at Calcutta for the censorship of imported films.

Also there should be Provincial Boards, where necessary, for the censoring of locally produced feature films.

Where no Central or Provincial Board exists, power should be given to the Presidency or District Magistrate to certify topical films.

There should be no work for the Punjab Board unless and until feature films are produced in Northern India. The Punjab Board should therefore disappear for the time being.

The original censoring done by the Madras Board is so exiguous that this Board also should be discontinued.

In Bengal and Burma the present Boards should be reconstituted into Provincial Boards which should be entitled to certify for all India any topical or feature film produced in India or Burma and tendered to them. The Burma Board should also censor Chinese films.

The Bengal and Burma Boards should consist of five or seven members, including the Chairman, of whom not less than three or four, as the case may be, including the Chairman, should be non-official Indians or Burmans. The Commissioner of Police should be an "ex officio" member.

All indigenous (and Chinese) films should be examined by at least 2 members, except that the Chairman sitting alone should be authorised to certify news gazettes.

If the Government of any province other than Bombay, Bengal or Burma, consider that a new Provincial Board is necessary in the interests of local producers, they should move the Government of India to create a new Provincial Board.

All certificates, by whomsoever issued, will be valid throughout British India.

The Central Board will lay down general canons of censorship for the guidance of the Chief and Deputy Censor and for the information of Provincial Boards.

Both the Central Board and the Deputy Censor should have their own projection rooms, operators and offices.

When the Provincial Governments exempt any films, they should send full particulars to the Central Board.

Obviously the right to appeal to Provincial Governments must in the suggested scheme be withdrawn.

Any person feeling himself aggrieved by a decision of any Board or other certifying authority should be entitled to apply to the Government of India to revise that decision and the Government should always, when adjudicating the matter, have before it the report of the Central Bureau. It might suitably be laid down that all such applications should be submitted to Government through the Bureau. This procedure would assist the Bureau to become that real centre of film information and co-ordination which the Committee hope to see it become.

The Provincial Governments must still retain the power to declare uncertified in their province any film the exhibition of which may endanger law and order or, for special local or temporary reasons, be likely to cause bad blood.

For this two limitations are advocated: (i) no film should be banned before it is viewed; (ii) no film should be suspended and still less declared uncertified, on merely moral grounds.

The authority of the censorship ought to prevail against an individual's whim or judgment until and unless there has been an impartial and informed adjudication.

The Provincial Government concerned, either on its own motion or on the motion of a Magistrate (or responsible Police officer, should, if it considers that a certified film offends against good morals, move the Government of India through the Central Bureau to adjudicate the matter.

The suggested scheme for a centralised censorship provides for censorship either by well-qualified and well-paid stipendiaries or by actual members of the Boards; it will achieve uniformity of standard while preserving elasticity and safeguarding provincial and local rights. It will also opviate delays except in contentious cases, and also will associate with the work of censorship accredited public bodies and the trade.

FINANCE.

For the benefit the trade receives from the proposed reorganisation of the machinery of censorship it should pay. The censorship fee should be raised to Rs. 100 per 1,000 feet.

CHILDREN AND THE CINEMA.

Children are probably less likely to suffer from seeing films of doubtful morality than from witnessing scenes of violence and sensation which are absolutely harmless to the adolescent or the adult.

It is mainly for the parents or natural guardians of children to protect them and keep them away from harmful entertainments, and the Committee are definitely opposed to films being certified as for adults only.

At present, it is recognised, parents have little opportunity of knowing whether a particular film is suitable for children or not. It is therefore recommended that the English practice of issuing two classes of certificates should be tried.

It should be made obligatory on the exhibitor to indicate on his posters and in all advertisements when the film advertised has received a "Universal" certificate.

OBSCENE FILMS.

The censorship has entirely prevented and will prevent the public exhibition of obscene films, and it is not the function of the censorship to deal with private exhibitions. There was no definite evidence that such films have been imported or produced.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY BOARDS.

The Provincial Governments, other than those of Bombay, Bengal and Burma, would be well advised to constitute small but representative bodies to advise them about all film matters.

The members of such Advisory Boards should also make a point of visiting the cinemas in their area so that they may keep themselves in touch with the actual conditions.

THE ARMY AND CINEMA.

The Committee do not think that the censorship can take Army needs into special consideration when certifying films.

The Indian soldiers' abstention is mainly due to economic causes, but it is also true that he has not facilities for seeing the cinema within his lines equal to those enjoyed by British soldiers.

The private exhibitor should be encouraged by the military authorities to exhibit Indian films to the Indian troops. Facilities should be granted by the authorities for the exhibition to them of Indian films, e.g., by allowing the use of Government or regimental halls.

It may be desirable for the military authorities observe a stricter licensing system in cantonment areas for disciplinary reasons but they should not seek to make a financial profit out of such a restriction.

Where there is a considerable civil population resident in a cantonment the authorities should not ordinarily refuse permission for new houses to be opened primarily for their patronge.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

Historical and archaeological monographs covering different periods by selected independent writers would be undoubtedly useful to the trade and the Central Bureau should, as soon as finances admit, budget for the production of the suggested monographs.

THE INDIAN STATES.

The Government of India should point out to the Indian States the advantages of collaboration both in respect of legislation and administration, and induce them to contribute towards the success of the Central Bureau organisation.

BARS.

The question of the abolition of bars from cinema houses is a matter more for local authorities to deal with than for general legislation. It is confidently felt that the licensing authorities will prevent abuses and not permit the sale of cheap alcoholic drinks, such as country spirit and toddy.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED.

Development of Industries is now a Provincial Transferred subject.

Both Control and Production ought to be made Central subjects and the agency of Provincial Governments should be invoked as largely as possible.

The Indian Cinematograph Act will have to be substantially amended. Power will have to be given to Provincial Governments to form advisory committees and to make appointments to Provincial Boards when they are constituted. Provision for the creation of a Central Bureau and an Advisory Committee and a Central Censorship Board, for registration of films, protection of copyright in films, prescribing penalties for tampering with certified films and several other matters dealt with in the various chapters will have to be made.

The Tariff will also have to be amended. Legislation will be needed to impose the cess recommended.

It will have to be considered whether a single self-contained Act dealing with all aspects of the Cinema Trade and Industry including Production and Control will not be the most effective means of introducing the changes required.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

As regards the financial results involved by our recommendations, while we accept the principle that the bulk of the burden should fall on the trade and industry, we also consider that the general revenues both Provincial and Central should share a portion thereof. In the first place there is the fact that a fairly large amount is raised from Customs duties on imported films, from Profession Tax and Income Tax paid by those in the trade. There are recoveries from License Fees. In the next place, the cinema is useful as an educative factor in the broad sense of the term. It is also useful to the public, enabling them to enjoy their leisure hours. There is also the factor that it is a case of aiding an industry which is bound to grow and become more and more popular, while the net deficiency to be met after all from the general revenues will not be large. A contribution to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum at the outset, from all the Governments put together, will be more than ample to keep the two central agencies we have recommended working efficiently and when the trade and industry are sufficiently organised this contribution will cease to be necessary.

FOR SORES OF ALL SORTS

Zam-Buk

WHATEVER your skin trouble you will find Zam-Buk absolutely reliable. This wonderful balm will heal anything from a simple cut, rash, or pimple to graver trouble like fiery eczema, ulcers or poisoned wounds.

Within every box of Zam-Buk are stored the most valuable soothing, healing, and antiseptic properties known to science. Zam-Buk

KILLS GERMS & GROWS NEW SKIN

It medically cleanses damaged or diseased tissues. It kills as well as excludes poison germs, draws out all corruption, and subdues swelling and inflammation.

Zam-Buk is not only a soothing rapid healer for surface disfigurements, but, being compounded from refined herbal extracts the balm soaks through the tiny pores of the skin into underlying tissues. Exerting its unique powers at the very roots of disease, Zam-Buk

HEALS FROM BELOW.

Crude ointments and dressings containing pore-clogging animal fats and harsh mineral drugs never get beyond the surface skin. They cannot possibly do the same good as Zam-Buk.

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It stops bleeding, prevents blood-poison, and is a wonderful cure for prickly heat, barber's rash, insect bites, sore feet, Dhobies' itch, piles, ulcers, abscesses, and sores.

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Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell ZAM-BUK in handy boxes at Rs. One or Rs. 2-8 family size. Direct from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Convent Rd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras; N. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo, etc.

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Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden; but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

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circulation is not duplicated by that of any other Bombay newspaper. It has an exclusive field and produces advertising results in that field. It covers effectively the dominant portion of

Business Bombay

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT IN CHINA

(Continued from page 6).

put down with uncommon ruthlessness. The Wuhan Government could not look after the peace and order of the territory under its power. This was and is the positions in many parts of China. But whereas in other parts the peasants were helpless under the tyranny of the landlords and their hangers-on who had captured the law-courts, and other Government institutions, in the territory under the Wuhan Government the peasants gained possession of the Courts, dispensed a rough and ready justice, and in a few instances, mass-meetings pronounced unanimous verdict of death on landlords whose Court of crimes had become insupportable. We may assume also that, in such a state of things, the peasants abused their power here and there—just as the 'gentry' were doing all over the country, systematically and unchecked. This provoked a bloody repression from nationalist' generals such as Chiang-Kai-Shek who cutting himself adrift from the Wuhan Government set up his own in Nanking in April 1927. Up to this time the Kuomintank policy was dominated by the left wing with their communist organiser Borodier, a man of truly remarkable energy and capacity, who believed in going slow, but the movement now definitely took a swing to the Right. The nationalist movement, led by men from the middle and upper classes, seriously alarmed when their age-long class-interest, "which they had come to look upon as the natural order of things," was struck at by the rural and urban workers, through strikes and the demand for a drastic revision of the land-laws, ruthlessly turned on the workers and put them down with barbarous refinements of cruelty. They joined in the foreigners' cry of 'Communist' levelled against Sun-Yat-Sen's party whose position was no more that of Bolshevism than that of, say, the Independent Labour Party of England. It is common knowledge that the reactionaries of all countries lack the will, and often the requisite culture to distinguish communism from the various shades of socialism.

RAVAGES OF CLASS WAR.

Both the Wuhan Government, then and the Nanking Government of Chiang, joined hands in butchering the peasants. The Militarists, with their mentality of the Middle ages, were henceforth to work their glorious wills unchecked) in the name of Chinese Nationalism. The Terror began in January 1927. By March, according to the Chinese Relief organisation, 2286 persons were put to death. Of these 1,174 had not even the doubtful privilege of a trial. In March, the workers of Shanghai, on hearing of the advance of the Nationalist army, drove out Sun Chuan-fang and delivered the City into hands of one of Chiang-Kai-Shek's generals. Chiang's first act in Shanghai was to disarm the workers and break up their unions. Followed a general rounding-up of all left-wingers and, 'communists' (a non-descript term carrying a delicious vagueness of meaning for the Chinese Militarist) by Chiang inspired by the magnates of Shanghai, Chinese and foreign. Between February to October 5,000 to 10,000 person suspected of left-wing and 'communist' tendencies lost their lives.

AGITATION DRIVEN UNDER-GROUND.

Persecuted both by the Wuhan and Nanking Governments, the peasants formed secret societies under communist guidance. On December 10th 1927, they occupied Canton where Chiang-Kai-Shek had established his subordinate Li-Chin-Shin. They were helped in this by a regiment of the regular army which came over to their side. The city was soon retaken by Chiang's men under cover of foreign guns and gunboats. It is alleged that in the next two days, December 11th and 12th no less than 5,000 workers were massacred, and that the Terror went on for days. It was at this time that the Soviet consulates at Hankow and Shanghai were attacked and the inmates, men, women and children, brutally done to death, to show the foreign vested interests that Chinese nationalists hated communists and were determined to have nothing to do with them.

A SEVERE INDICTMENT.

Madame Sun Yat Sen, who is venerated by all parties alike in China, has arraigned in dignified and burning words, in her manifesto, the leaders of the Wuhan Government and Chiang alike for having betrayed the policies of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. She makes it abundantly clear that both have shamelessly thrown over the peasants and the workers whose enthusiasm made the establishment of the Nationalist Government possible. There is now hardly anything to choose between Chiang-Kai-Shek and the Manchurian over-lord who till lately ruled at Peking—Chang-Tso-Lin, the ex-bandit, subsidised by Japan. To-day Feng, the former protege of Wu-pei-fu, and Yen-Hsi-Shan, the 'model Governor' of the Province of Shansi, with Chiang in the back-ground, are in possession of Peking

The 'nationalist' occupation of Peking has not caused any flutter in the imperialist dovecotes. They are evidently considered' safe' from the standpoint of vested interests. Feng however is the unknown quantity who might not let things go so easily as the foreigners imagine. Variously miscalled 'the Christian general' and 'communist' neither Christ nor Lenin would, I imagine, be proud of Feng's orthodoxy.

BARDOLI & THE URDU PRESS

"We are convinced that the threats held out by the Governor of Bombay and Earl Winterton will fail to affect in any way, the resolution and determination of the peasants of Bardoli and that the latter will not be cowed down thereby. The Bardoli peasants will perhaps sacrifice their lives if there be any need for doing the same, but they will never pay the enhanced assessment as demanded of them by the Revenue officers in due accordance with their sacred pledges. Government are powerful enough to make the soil of Bardoli red with blood in a moment if they choose to do so; but one thing is clear and it is that the peasants are in no way disloyal to His Majesty, the King-Emperor. Hence the question of political expediency does not arise. It is certainly far from common-sense to say that the peasants are determined to uproot the King's authority. Sir Leslie should, at this juncture, exhibit his high qualities of statesmanship,'-magnanimity and toleration."—("Hamdam").

"One way of helping the Bardoli Satyagraha is to start similar Satyagraha in other parts of India so that Government's energies may be divided. If Government were to continue their oppression, the whole of India should be turned into a vast Bardoli Any how time has arrived when all patriotic Indians should be prepared for making their last sacrifices."—("Akali").

"The Governor's speech is nothing but a declaration of war. The most curious thing is that the oppressive policy against the peasants of Bardoli will be resorted to during the regime of the Viceroy who is said to be a friend of the Indian peasantry. The spirit of Shylock seems to be working behind the conditions offered by Government who will not be satisfied until one pound of flesh is obtained. To us, it seems that Government members have become devoid of farsightedness. If Government are determined to destroy a taluka than their claim that there is a constitutional Government in India, will fall to the ground. It will be a lost after the fashion of Nadir Shah. If the grim struggle ensues between Government on the one hand, and the people on the other, that the war will not be limited to Bardoli alone, it will spread all over the country. The war which will be fought between non-violence and violence, will certainly end in the victory of the former."—("Bande Matram".

"Government have given threats of this nature even before this, and the world has seen how power and prestige have yielded before truth. To-day also the same struggle is afoot and the world will once again see that courage, perseverence and the spirit to make the highest sacrifice will ultimately prevail against the physical force and that the latter will have to yield before the former."—("Hamdard").

MR. LESLIE WALTON IN BOMBAY

Mr. Leslie Walton, Chairman of Vauxhall Motors, (Ltd., Luton, Bedfordshire, one of the most outstanding figures of British Automobile circles, arrived in Bombay on Thursday on the P. and O. "Naldera." He is a pioneer of the British Motor Industry and has been a power in Vauxhall Motors ever since that Company's formation in 1903. He has seen many changes since the first Vauxhall, a single cylinder 5 h.p. car. Few, if any, British Automobile manufacturers have been so consistently successful in their many years of racing and trials of many kinds.

The Vauxhall Company during the war was engaged in manufacturing cars for use at the War Office, and as many service men in India and Ceylon know, the Staff Vauxhall was a common sight in France and helped many a man to catch the Leave Boat. More recently Mr. Walton figured in the merger which took place two years ago between Vauxhall Motors, Limited, and General Mtors Corporation, the result of which was to place the financial support of General Motors behind Vauxhall, without in any way interfering with the wholly British construction of the car.

Mr. Walton is a keen cricketer, and has for several years organised cricket matches between the Town of Harpenden, where he resides, and the Vauxhall Sports Club. He is also an enthusiastic hockey player.

Mr. Walton is leaving shortly for Ceylon en route to Australia, where is is making a study of motor car conditions in the East.

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YET, thousands of riders in India can testify to the sound construction of their 'West End' watches as proved by their efficient time-keeping under the most strenuous conditions.
Catalogue FREE on request.

SQUARE "X"
Sterling Silver Rs.47. 18et.Gold Rs.110.
Guaranteed Time-Keeper.

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

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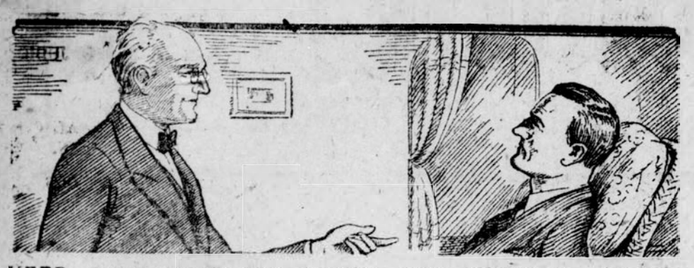

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—SAYS THE DOCTOR

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sikness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active. Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle, and men, women and children can safely take them at any time, for they never gripe or cause pain.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pills

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Excellent prospects to Agents

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Of extra strongPure white English nettings

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Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Netting. Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft.	..5/8/	6/6/
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THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.

3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

NEW TALUKA COURT HOUSE

OPENED AT JETPUR BY MAJOR MEEK

From Our Correspondent.

JETPUR, Aug. 2.

Before an assemblage of the Talukdars, Managers, leading members of the Rajkot and Jetpur Bars and citizens of Jetpur Major Meek, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, formally declared the new Taluka Court House opened on July 31st. Mr. Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria, Judicial Official, Jetpur Taluka Court, delivered the following address in requesting Major Meek to perform the opening ceremony:

The Jetpur Taluka Court's old Courthouse was located on the Dhoraji gate buildings and it was too busy and noisy a place for a court to hold its deliberations in, and it was not possible to keep one's head cool, owing to the din and bustle of the traffic below. It was desired to have a new Court house in a quieter atmosphere By chance, the old building fetched a good price of about Rs. 1,35,000 and Rs. 30,000 were set apart for a new building but in these days of money tightness, the sum was used up by the bhagdars, and the court had to be held in the building constructed for the Russel Library. It has now been found possible to find funds, as accounts have been adjusted, liabilities of bhagdars ascertained, and arrears recovered, and the Jetpur Taluka Court's Treasury which was mostly without its silvery contents has been fortunate to keep in its bosom more than a hundred thousands at a time.

Instead of spending Rs. 30,000 on a separate building it was deemed proper to construct an upper storey over the old court houses of the Nyayadhish and Thandar the roof of which needed renewal. This upper storey has been constructed with an expense of Rs. 16,000 only saving Rs. 14,000 out of the amount of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for the court house. It is proposed to built a clock tower out of the balance if the Bhagdas approve. The expert opinion of the Executive Engineer Mr. Percy as regards the soundness of the foundation and advisability of constructing an upper storey was obtained before work was begun.

Mr. Meek in declaring the Court House opened, in the course of his speech said: "In speaking of co-operation among the Shareholders I want to take this occasion of appealing to them to avoid as far as possible resort to this court for settlement of their disputes. I have recently addressed them particularly on this subject. To those present I make renewed appeal for a generous accommodation in you dealings with each other. To those Shareholders who have already at my request taken steps to settle in friendly arbitration cases of dispute pending in court I give thanks. In this matter Darbar Shri Mulu Vala, life member of the court, has set a good example. I take this occasion of offering him my congratulations on the bestowal on him of the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire—a recognition of his public services which has been warmly welcomed in Jetpur Taluka and throughout the Agency.

Mr. Anjaria has asked for enhancement of the Judicial powers of the Jetpur Taluka Court. Such an enhancement was many years ago suggested by the Government of Bombay but nothing came of the proposal. In 1922, it will be remembered, I discussed this matter with all the Shareholders and they as a body did not desire to make any change. Enhancement of powers would, under present conditions, conduce to to convenience in disposal of business and it would add the revenue and, I would hope, to the prestige of the Court; but it would raise other issues which require consideration and I regret I am not prepared to take up the suggestion till it is backed by the Shareholders as a whole.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI

30TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

The 30th death anniversary of the late Dr. Kaikhashru Nasserwanji Bahadurji falls to-morrow (Wednesday). Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Dubash, the well-known local florist, has arranged, as usual, a number of functions in connection with the observance of the anniversary. The Jashan ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), after which speeches will be made on the life work of that great Parsi doctor. The Navjot ceremony of eight poor Parsi children will be performed, and if funds permit, the marriage ceremony of a poor Parsi couple (or two couples, if funds permit) will also be performed.

A dinner will also be given late in the evening, the fee for which is Rs. 5 per head. Those who do not desire to participate in the dinner can contribute whatever they like to the Fund and attend the Jashan, and Navjot and marriage functions. Tickets for the dinner can be had from Mr. Dubash at Moorli Mansion, Altamont Road, Bombay. It has been stated in some quarters that Mr. Dubash will cease observing this anniversary in future. Thousands of Zoroastrians who know of Mr. Dubash's love for Dr. Bahadurji refuse to believe that statement, and hope that he will make the happy announcement in the gathering on Wednesday that his labour of love is to continue in future.

ADVANCE OKHA

AWAKENING AMONG KATHIAWAR MUSLIMS

STUDY IN FORFIGN LANDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Aug. 3.

The launching of a new company, viz., the Okha Cement Co., will be a new addition to the various industrious activities at Okha. The Company has been started with a capital of Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 30,000 shares of rupees 100 each, out of which 23,250 shares have already been subscribed. The Company has acquired from the Baroda State the Cement Works situated at Dwarka by paying Rs. 13,25,000. It will be necessary to supplement the plant by a further expenditure of about 5 to 7 lakhs. The factory when fully equipped will be able to turn out cement of the British standard quality. Its annual capacity will be about 1,00,000 tons of cement, when it will begin work in the beginning of the next year. Thanks to the efforts of the present Director of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Okha at present industrially stands first in the provinces of Kathaiwad.

MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The Muslims of central Kathiawad specially those of Rananav, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Bantwa, Vansawad Kutiyana, etc., are well known for their business enterprise. Kathiawad muslims are scattered not only all over India, but are not rare in Africa, Aden, Japan and other parts of the Continent. In spite of their inborn business instinct, it is a matter of great regret that there is one missing link and that is of higher education. The community cannot boast of many persons with higher educational qualifications. This missing link in the Muslim business world is now being felt by the businessmen themselves as well as by the leaders of the community, and they have therefore decided to hold the Muslim Education Conference. The second session meets at Rajkot. Mr. Haji Ali Beg Mahomed will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. All the funds collected this time will be available for the education of the Muslims of Kathiawad. Mr. Beg Mahomed has generously taken upon himself to feed all those who attend the Conference.

FOREIGN EDUCATION.

The educated youths of Kathiawad and their parents specially, it seems, have understood the value of foreign higher education. A couple of years back, Mr. T. M. Shah, B.A., of Limbdi, a Professor of Gujarat Vidyapith, went to America for studying electrical engineering. An year after Mr. N. T. Shah of the same institute followed. This year Porbandar State is sending one of the science graduates, Mr. M. P. Mehta, for studying electrical engineering. The Jamnagar State, it is understood, is also sending their Assistant Engineer. Mr. D. S. Shah, B.E., for higher education to Europe. Mr. M. V. Parekh, B.Sc., of the Bhavnagar Chemical Works, is shortly sailing to America in connection with his factory for a higher study in chemical engineering. This is really a healthy sign for the industrial development of the province.

RAIN AND CROPS.

Although July has passed by, we are still below the average rainfall in the whole province, except the Western coast when it is above the average. It is however very fortunate for us that sowing all over the province has been satisfactorily completed. The standing crops are in flourishing condition. The cotton seedlings are quite healthy. Practically no rain has fallen in the last week. A good rain in this week will ensure a good year.

GUJRAT KATHIAWAR MUSLIM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SIR PRABHASHANKAR TO PRESIDE

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 4.

As previously announced in the Press, the Gujarat-Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference is going to hold its second annual sessions on the 25th and 26th inst. under the presidentship of Amir Sheikh Mohammadbhai, the Diwan Saheb of Junagadh, at Rajkot. Whenever such a Conference is held in any part of Kathiawar the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar holds a preliminary public meeting in Bhavnagar in support of the Conference. The holding of such a meeting this year too has already been decided upon, and it is to be held on Sunday, the 12th inst. in the hall of the Alfred High School at Bhavnagar at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani K.C.I.E. the President of the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, who is also the Chief Patron of the Anjuman will preside.

Members of all communities are cordially invited to attend.

A doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth decay."*

Make Your Teeth Stronger with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily to provide your system with the material it needs to form strong sound teeth, capable of lasting a lifetime

Have your children's teeth controlled!

"Of 1,766,325 children attending English schools, whose teeth were controlled in 1924, 1,187,335 or 67% wanted treatment for tooth decay." The Times.

Look at the teeth of your own children. If the first set shows decay, take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Kalzana

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

MR. BALDWIN ON NON-WHITE PERIL.

The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Mr. Baldwin has grown very apprehensive about an onrush of "Non-White" nations, in the near future, on the God's own White Nations, and he even visualises the consequences of such a 'peril' in very grim forms. Perhaps, these are the nightmares of a guilty conscience—I mean the guilty conscience of the White Humanity.

Thank God that he has given to the "Non-White" men as much intelligence, energy and stamina as the Whites. Though these were lying 'asleep' for some centuries past, they are coming to 'waking consciousness' by the stings of White man's arrogance and injustice. Already Japan has learned their 'tricks'. Now, it is only a question of time for the rest to follow suit. If those self-styled "Civilised" Whites persist in their present course, ere long the prophesy of that 'Native' of Briton will come true.

A 'civilised' White and a Chinese philosopher had a conversation on the Yellow Peril, and this was reported in the 1924 October issue of the "Century". I take this opportunity of reproducing the same here.

The White man asked:—

"The things we Westerners do, I said, are often ignoble, bad but things we say—and mean are good. The Japanese, who came among us to learn and choose, studied our deeds and ignored our good intentions. Why? They took our battleships and left our churches. They passed over our democracy and our liberties, to copy our constitutions and, of them all, they adopted the German worst! We taught them how we believed in loving our neighbours, in respecting the rights of other peoples and, especiancy, in protecting the weak. They saw only our empires, and they copied the corruption and the conquest of expansion. We are manufacturers and merchants, true; we make goods, make them well, and having made we sell them. Yes, business is business. But the Japanese went home and made things only to sell—bad goods. We cheat, too, and we lie; we steal, defraud, we betray. We know that, but we hate lies and theft and frand. We preach and we really prefer the doctrine of honesty efficiency, and love in service, and we explained that to the Japanese. We offered them our ideals; We made clear the distinction we recognize between theory and practice and success; religion and the market; and we recommended to them our better—principles. They listened; they are very polite, as you know. They seemed to understand; we were sure that they understood. They told us in fact, they said in so many words that they did understand. But when they got back home, they did not do what we sad; they did what we did. And so, you see, Japan now is a peril to us, and to you a very present trouble. Why? How did this come to to pass?"

The Chinese philosopher replied:—

"I will add out of my humble Chinese pride and with all my heathen courtesy, I will admit that maybe they did understand you, if not what you said. But what they did was to look over your shoulder while you talked, observe what you did and, assuming, politely, that you said and did the same things, they came home and they did what they thought you must have said that you did."

He (the Chinese Philosopher) gave me his hand, and I held it. "Then," I concluded doubtingly, "the yellow peril is a white peril?" "The yellow peril is a pale peril," he smiled, "unless the Japanese lead and you drive us to follow your practices instead of your preachings, as we now, perhaps erroneously, prefer."

The shrewd Japanese were wise enough to practice what the white men did—not what they said. This was the secret of Japan's success. We shall not fail to "look over their shoulder" while they talk, to see what they are actually doing, and put into practice, if compelled by them, to do so what we 'saw'-not what we 'heard'. On the day we get desperate and determine to do this, on that day Mr. Baldwin will be called a 'Prophet'.—Yours etc.,

P. V. I.

PROPOSED JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the letter from Mr. Phadnis of Poona regarding holding of a Journalists' Conference. As a working journalist, I whole-heartedly support the suggestion and hope it will one day materialise. I use the words "one day" advisedly, for many attempts were made in the past all of which ended in smoke. I shall mention only two which are still fresh in my memory.

The Upper India Journalists' Association, which has its headquarters in Simla and Delhi, decided in January 1927 to hold a Conference in Delhi and appointed a Reception Committee and sent round circular letter inviting about two dozen journalists in all provinces to attend the then proposed Conference in March. But only one journalist from far off Sind agreed to attend and two others, one from Bombay and the other from Calcutta, also promised to attend, provided their travelling expenses were also found. No other member of the profession who was invited thought it fit even to acknowledge the invitation. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of "The Leader," was requssted to preside over the conference and he having expressed inability, it was decided to approach Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the present editor of "The Hindu". But as I said, the Conference never came off.

The other equally unsuccessful attempt was last December at the time of the Madras Congress. A meeting of some journalists of Madras had decided to convene a Conference during the Christmas Week. Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Iyer was elected as Secretary and some subscriptions were also collected in Madras to meet the expenses. Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani were, I know, thought of for the presidentship, and if I remember aright, telegrams were sent to them enquiring if they were coming to Madras during the Congress Week. I cannot say what replies were received, but the Conference never came off.

I give these two instances just to indicate some of the difficulties in the way of organising a Conference. Every journalist recognises the need for holding a Conference, because the profession though "noble", is becoming more and more precarious. It is true that there is rivalry among working journalists and between one newspaper and another, but so long as that rivalry is healthy, one need not despair. The position of the press in India as a whole requires to be reviewed with a view to making it a healthier, cleaner and stronger force in the country. But there are two points to be cleared up before holding a Conference. Firstly, whether the capitalists proprietors of newspapers should take part in the deliberations, and if so to what extent and under what limitations. Secondly, whether representatives of Anglo-Indian press should also be invited.

In the present stage of development in Indian journalism there is need for both the capitalist proprietors and the representatives of Anglo-Indian journalism to take their due share in the discussions of subjects concerning the profession in India as a whole. Unfortunately the gulf between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian press, with honourable exceptions, is very great, although the laws that are enacted and the rules governing the press are of universal application without distinction. There is undoubtedly a feeling among Indian journalists that Anglo-Indian journalists regard themselves as a separate entity. At the same time a Conference without representation of Anglo-Indian journalistic interests might be considered as purely sectional and not representative of the entire press in India. A leading journalist in India capable of commanding the confidence and respect of both the sections should take the initiative and if the Conference can be inclusive of Anglo-Indian press interests, well and good, otherwise, then it has necessarily to be of purely Indian interests.

There are journalists' associations in some provinces, but none on any well-defined basis with rules and regulations governing their conduct. So far as I know the Bombay Association alone has some sort of a constitution. This Bombay group attempted an amalgamation of all the existing associations about two years ago in the name of All-India Journalists Association, but I believe inter-provincial jealousy came in and defeated the objects. Unless there are organisations working on certain agreed principles embodied in the form of rules and regulations, it will be difficult to summon provincial and much less an All-India Conference of journalists. At the same time, an informal conference of journalists from all over India meeting in a central place like Delhi or Allahabad may solve even this difficulty. The press in India which has helped to encourage trade union movement in so many industries ought now to think in terms of trade unionism for its own sake. Really, journalism in India is badly in need of a leader.—Yours, etc.

A. S. IYENGAR.

Simla July 29.

A MOSQUE OR A MASJID

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A letter appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 28 signed by Mr. Mohd. Abdullah of Srinagar, and headed "A Mosque in Peckham". Because he is offended by something Mr. Md. Ali Khan has said about Lord Headley, he tries to injurd the repute of Mr. Khalid Sheldrake. This may be the logic that is tolerated in a High Court pleader, but your fairminded readers may take an adverse view of it.

Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, it appears, sins by taking it for granted that there is a mosque in Dulwich (Peckham postal district), and Mr. Mohd. Abdullah proceeds to prove to his own satisfaction that no mosque exists, that Mr. Sheldrake ought to return some monies (unspecified) to someone, and that Mr. Sheldrake is absolutely ignorant of Islam.

As I also have written about the mosque at East Dulwich, and as I also have had reason to report the numerous enquiries that have been circulating about the finances, not of Mr. Sheldrake but of Lord Headley, I also feel interested in Mr. Mohd. Abdullah's letter and would like to give my opinion of it.

It is this, that his letter is little more than pretentious rubbish, designed to frighten critics of Lord Headley into silence from dread of some undefined proceedings against the sincere and enthusiastic Muslim who started and ran the masjid and library at 51 Fenwick Road, East Dulwich.

Not only Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan actually believes that masjid is functioning, but the misguided London Press reporters attended there and thought they saw the work proceeding. Further, I myself who am not a Muslim but very well know the whole history of the Islamic movement here, am wicked enough to certify that Mr. Khalid Sheldrake carries on there a vigorous Islamic movement with hardly any funds and at considerable personal sacrifices.

It is far from being a proper statement of the facts for Mr. Mohd. Abdullah to sneeringly say: "It is very good of Mr. Sheldrake if he allows others to join with him in prayers in his house", the sincerity of which statement is seen by reference to a passage which I will quote.

"A small house which Mr. Sheldrake went to occupy as its tenant for residential purposes only a few months before he began to write of the mosque."

This is an insinuation of false and misleading statements, and there are other passages that breathe cryptic threats af Laws of Trust, Violation of Law of Tenancy etc. Don't you worry, dear Brother in the Lord; your efforts to crush a humble Muslim, to the greater glory of Allah and Lord Headley, will be combatted here by a hundred friends, and the laws of England will not be found to be controlled by peers or pleaders.

The turgid legalism of the right to use the little of "Mosque" is quite beside the real issue,—that there is a musjid at the address referred to; that a musjid is not subject, even in the view of dust-covered 'Ulema, to any of the legal fetters that our pleader friend rattles with an antique chukle. The musjid is regarded by Englishmen as a mosque; in fact Burton declares that "Mosque" is the anglicised form of masjid. (It certainly could not be derived from djami'.) Now it would be interesting to learn if the woking(Surrey) mosque has not got an exactly similar prayer house in operation in London, pending the realisation of the hopes for a central London Djami'? I would like to know if Lord Headley's association, the British Muslim Society, does not run the said Prayer House, and if it presents any different appearance from that "Not of a mosque, but of a house of a residential character", at 111 Campden Hill Road, Notting Hill Gate.

To mix up Mr. Sheldrake's praiseworthy attempt to have at least a prayer house and organisational centre for his bigger scheme, with his appeal in 1926 for support to build a Mosque, will not have any effect on those who know the circumstances but may cause pain to those who are ignorant of them.

Mr. Sheldrake, after many years of active work for Islam, both inside and outside Woking Mosque, quite truly asked for funds to build a Mosque for South London. No adequate respons e was made; such support as was accorded to Mr. Sheldrake was then, with the approval of the South London Islamic Movement and the consent of the few subscribers, devoted to the Islamic work of that society, including the upkeep of the masjid and library. This is a Muslim organisation which at least provides public statements of its acounts. I have inspected these and find the expenses have exceeded the small income, chiefly by reason of the item of over £35 bestowed in charity. For the remaining expenditure (£200) the South London Islamic Movement held meetings, displayed posters, visited hospitals and lectured in several towns, besides carrying on the masjid and library and receiving the Muslims from the docks and elsewhere, who find the twenty-mile distant Woking Mosque too far to walk to.

The South London Mosque efforts was not therefore entirely a failure, even if no building was erected. The "South London has this year become the Western Islamic Association. I give this fact to Mr. Abdullah and his English friend, in order that they may set the law in operation with the correct particulars. Finally, I desire to point out the hollowness of the talk about a small private house, use for residence, and entered on just before talking of a Mosque. While not admitting all the stuffy dogmatism about buildings and laws, I wonder what Mr. Abbullah would have said if Mr. Sheldrake had remained in his still humbler house in Melvill Road, intead of taking these nice and convenient premises at Fenwick Rd., so as to carry on his work and also the work of the movement under one roof. Unlike the case of a certain fully-accredited Mosque, Mr. Sheldrake has up to now gained no reputation for kicking a man in the Holy precincts, nor has he been hauled before a magistrate for this or any other offence.

The Association is a bona fide organisation and not a paper creation. I have ascertained that several sub-committees are actively working as well as the Executive mentioned in the Association's paper "The Minaret".

The Committees are as follows:—Sports (cricket at present, and croquet club being formed); Finance; Welfare; Musical and Social. It has been found that by special sub-committees the work goes more easily A sucessful meeting was held on Sunday July 15th. On July 14th Mr. Sheldrake celebrated the 25th Anniversary of his acceptance of Islam. He was asked to the Paris Mosque for this occasion, and it was possible for him to go because he is backed by a vigorous Executive Committee, and it is now possible for him to take a rest occasionally. The Association is represented in different cities by the following regular correspondent: Liverpool by Abdul Wahid Bell, Bristol by Omar Biggs; Manchester, S.M. Haffar; Leominster, Ali Brewster, Portsmouth by Abdul Cader Batten; Southampton, Hamid Williams, Cardiff by Mrs. Mahomed Ali, also at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee societies are affiliated. In Paris, Imam Abdurrahman Djensi. In Nice, Baron Howen; in Genoa, Ali Baudinot. The correspondent in California, is George Holt; in New York, Glick; in Salt Lake City, Stevens; in St.Louis, Miss Withington; in Detroit, Min Afzal, and in the Panama Canal zone, D. Ahmed.

It is believed that among such a wide range of friends and co-operators Mr. Sheldrake will be able to raise enough money, if not to build a mosque at least to defend himself against a suit instigated by fellow Muslims.—Lours, etc.

ARTHUR FIELD,
Secretary, East West Circle, for 13 year Secy. the Anglo-Turkish Society.

28 Glouster Gardens, Lavender Hill, London, July 19th 1928.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN AEGHANISTAN

STRONGER THAN BRITISH

The return of King Amanulla to his homeland and the discarding of purdah by Queen Souriya in her own country were the subject of interesting Press comments in mail week in London.

The Lahore correspondent of the "Daily Mail" commenting on the Royal Tour says that the King and Queen have lost no time in making the influence of their tour felt in Afghanistan. "It is a disquiting fact" the same correspondent further aids "that German and Russian influence is much stronger than British in Afghanistan since their Majesties' return."

LAUGHTER IN COURTS

JUDGES RULING QUESTIONED

Robert Lynd writes in "Daily News":

I am glad to see that a writer in the "Law Journal" has challenged the legality of Mr. Justice Swift's ruling that, though the judge may laugh, the jury may laugh, and counsel may laugh, in a law-court, "the public must take no part either by indulging in laughter or applause."

Some years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw protested against the conduct of people who interrupted his plays by laughing, and since then Miss Sybil Thorndike has protested against the conduct of people who interrupt plays with their applause. The public has, however, gone on laughing and applauding.

PRESERVING RIGHT.

If it had not—if it had been intimidated into craven silence—it would, in my opinion, have been the duty of those who care for the rights of the public to organise great laughing and applauding parties who would attend the theatres and laugh uproariously at everything that bore even a far-off resemblance to a jest, and cheer themselves hoarse at the end of every third sentence.

If it is important to preserve our rights of way, it is equally important to preserve our right to laugh.

Laughter, according to the closest observers, has lately shown signs of disappearing from civilisation. It is said that human beings laugh in inverse proportion to the speed at which they travel, and that, since the motor-bus displaced the horse-bus, and the taxi drove out the hansom, Londoners have become increasingly grim and unsmiling.

Even before the war the disappearance of the smile was causing alarm among those who remembered the London of Dickens. A Press representative, who made a tour of London in search of statistics on the subject found only two people smiling during a walk between St. Paul's and Temple Bar. In the Strand he took note of 174 faces and caught only five smiles. There were other districts, however, such as Throgmorton-street and Regent-street, where the proportion of smiling faces ranged from 25 to 33 per cent.

It seems to me that, if laughter is the good thing that most of us have always believed it to be, these facts deserve the serious consideration of serious men and women. If we have ceased to laugh out of doors, it is all the more important that we should preserve our right to laugh indoors, whether in the home, in the law-court, or in the theatre. That we are still eager to laugh, when we have escaped from the traffic of the streets and find ourselves safely inside a building is suggested by the fact that a man who was recently employed to count the number of times the audience laughed during a play of Mr. Edgar Wallace's counted 450 distinct laughs during a single performance.

AGAINST HUMAN NATURE.

The truth is, men and women have not changed: it is only the speed of the traffic that has changed. Mr. Justice Swift's protest is itself evidence of this, for he protested, not because people were laughing too little, but because he thought they were laughing too much.

As for laughter in court, there is not the same reason for forbidding it as there is for forbidding applause.

The public does not applaud impartially, but, it laughs impartially. It laughs if the judge says something approximately funny. It laughs at the witticisms of counsels on either side. It laughs at a blunder, whether made by a witness for the prosecution or by a witness for the defence. You might as well forbid a baby to laugh when someone tickled it as forbid grown-up men and women to laugh when someone says or does something that nobody could help laughing at.

Hence, Mr. Justice Swift's ruling must be condemned as being contrary to the laws of human nature. And it must also be condemned as being contrary to precedent.

DICKENS RECALLED.

The chief authority on the matter is Charles Dickens, and in reporting the famous case, Bardell v. Pickwick, Dickens makes it clear that Mr. Justice Stareleigh, though his "temper bordered on the irritable," took no steps to repress the laughter of the public while Sam Weller was giving his evidence. We are definitely told, indeed, that at one point the judge himself smiled, while "the spectators tittered."

I trust that in the circumstances the legal profession as a whole will refuse to endorse Mr. Justice Swift's pronouncement against laughter. Judges should remember that, after all, nobody laughs on purpose. If we laugh, it is the judge, or the counsel, or the witnesses who are to blame, and it is they who should be turned out of court and not we; if laughter is an offence.

INDIAN MILLIONAIRE DEAD

ASTRONOMY AS HOBBY

GENEVA, (By Mail).

Assan Dina, the wealthy Hindu proprietor of the Observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc, died suddenly to-day on his return from India to his beautiful chateau at Cruselles, near Geneva. It is understood that his wealthy American widow, formerly Mary Wallace Sillito of Cincinnati, will complete the construction of the world's greatest observatory on Mont Saleve, in France overlooking Geneva, which with the instruments will cost $6,250,000. The Observatory, which is intended as a gift to the French Nation, will contain the world's largest telescope. Its diameter will be 150 inches, which is five inches more than that of the telescope on Mount Wilson in California. A powerful wireless station will be erected near the Observatory for the use of scientists.

GILT TO FRENCH NATION.

In 1926 Assam Dina arranged to have an aeroplane drop by parachutes instruments for his Observatory on Mont Blanc, the French aviator Lieutenant Thoret, flying over Mont Blanck three times from Geneva. At the time Mr. Dina said: "I want to transform the Observatory on Mont Blace, which was bequeathed to me by M. Vallot, the wellknown French savant, into one of the leading scientific stations in the world, and then I will build on Saleve Mountain, above Geneva, another observatory next year which will have the largest and most powerful telescope ever constructed."

Before September, 1926, $5,000,000 had been spent on the Saleve project and 400 French soldiers had made a road to the site of the observatory on the summit of the mountain, which is 4,436 feet high.

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